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U.S. DESIRE TO CONFER ON EUROMISSILES QUESTIONED

LD202140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Eagleburger, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state on European affairs, has spoken in Bonn to a group of West European experts on security matters. He asserted that the United States intends to have serious talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles. However, as the New York TIMES writes frankly, the tone of the latest statement by Reagan, President of the United States, and Haig, secretary of state, has increased doubts about the United States really being prepared for serious talks with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. According to the New York TIMES, such promises from the states are not believed in Western Europe, either, which Eagleburger himself had to admit.

'Paying Lip Service'

LD220225 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 21 Jun, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is making a tour of a number of Asian countries, said at a press conference in Manila that the United States was ready to resume arms control talks with the Soviet Union. The other day a similar statement was made by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Europe, to a group of West European security experts.

These reassurances are intended solely for the U.S. allies, mostly in West Europe, who advocate the earliest possible convocation of talks on strategic arms control.

In real fact Washington is trying hard to use lip service to talks as a smokescreen for implementing NATO's decision on deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Throughout its time in office the incumbent U.S. administration has not made a single practical step to continue, if only on a tentative basis, the discussion of these questions. Conversely, the Americans postpone under various pretexts the beginning of this discussion, although the Soviet Union for its part is prepared to start it at any moment.

One of the "pretexts" mentioned by the U.S. secretary of state was the so-called linkage, by which Washington means making talks with the USSR dependent on its conduct in international affairs. However, it is obvious to everyone who has at least a superficial knowledge of the standards of state-to-state relations that today this approach to the solution of international problems is absolutely inadmissible.

The U.S. has interrupted the SALT process and is now concentrating its efforts on carrying through its new strategic arms programs. The deployment in Western Europe of new strategic missiles targeted against the USSR and its allies that is planned by the Americans is presented as a step intended to defend the European participants in NATO. In reality, however, this is an attempt at tipping the strategic balance established by the SALT treaty between the USSR and the U.S. in the Americans' favour. This approach is flagrantly at odds with the principle of equality and equal security.

VOA COMMENTARY ON MISSILES, AFGHANISTAN REBUTTED

LD201042 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] In its early morning transmission on Friday the Voice of America broadcast a commentary on ways to improve East-West relations. The station added it reflects the official view of the American Government. Commentary is by our observer Igor Dmitriev.

According to the Voice of America commentary there are several factors that prohibit the improvement of East-West relations and Soviet-American relations in particular. They are the situation in Afghanistan and also the problem of Soviet medium-range missiles, codenamed SS-20 by the West. There are other issues also but the aforementioned two appear to occupy center stage.

As every coin has two sides there are different attitudes to one and the same international problem. It is all the more so since these viewpoints are voiced by the Soviet Union and the United States. As far as Afghanistan goes, the United States, with the aid of a few countries, Pakistan, Egypt, China and Saudi Arabia, have been supplying weapons, ammunition, money and political support for about 2 years to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This disclosure was made by the ABC news and the White House declined to comment on the report. While facts of extensive foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are no secret here, the ABC report is perhaps the first and most candid admission of American involvement in Afghanistan. Such a disclosure could be made earlier but evidently people in the United States mass media waited for an official confirmation from the White House. So after President Reagan has said that America intends to continue with its support of Afghan terrorists the ABC came out with its report.

The Afghan Government's position, supported by the Soviet Union, has been made quite clear many times: Iron-clad guarantees of noninterference are the only basis for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country.

Dwelling on Soviet missiles, codenamed in the West SS-20, it is necessary to remember that they are stationed on Soviet soil and came as a replacement for the similar but outdated weapons. In other words, they are a reply to the constant modernization of NATO Armed Forces, including the American (?field) weapons systems. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to hold talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. President Brezhnev has called for a moratorium on the deployment of such missiles on the continent and proposals are put forward with an eye to being discussed in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution. But instead all Soviet initiatives have been rejected.

The United States makes no secret at all of the fact that it wants to gain a military edge over the Soviet Union first and only then hold talks from a position of strength. Moreover, Washington has never bothered to name a date for the resumption of arms limitation talks, including medium-range missiles.

The calm tone of the Voice of America commentary comes as a welcome surprise amid the inflammable anti-Soviet rhetoric of United States administration officials but words alone are not enough to convince the other side of America's sincerity to improve East-West relations. President Ronald Reagan's news conference on Tuesday sounded as a high level approval of general anti-Soviet line.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS U.S.-W. EUROPEAN RELATIONS

LD190955 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Western Europe--United States"]

[Excerpts] The visits of the FRG chancellor and French external relations minister to the United States provide an occasion to turn once again to a theme now being widely discussed--the relations between the allies on the two sides of the Atlantic.

These relations are burdened with many disagreements. Assessments of the detente policy are different. Ideas about the nature of dialogue with the USSR are dissimilar. There is friction over the interpretation and implementation of nuclear strategy. Views differ on relations with developing states. Approaches to settling the Near East crisis and to events in El Salvador lack uniformity. There are skirmishes in the economic arena, and even "trade wars."

This is quite enough, we think, for us to ask the question: What has Moscow got to do with this?

However, it is precisely Moscow that is continuing to be accused of splitting the West, of driving a wedge between the old and new worlds. What is more, this is being linked with the 26th CPSU Congress foreign policy strategy. However, L.I. Brezhnev's speech at this forum spoke of something quite different. Namely a desire to continue the struggle against the arms race in conjunction with other peace-loving states and with realistically minded circles in the West. The Soviet Union called for a new look at the arms race, for recognition at last that East and West are in the same boat, which could be swallowed by the abyss of nuclear war. For recognition that the arms race is not a threat from some countries to others, but a universal, global threat. For recognition that, given the present standard and swift rate of development of military equipment, given the present weapon stockpiles, there can be no victor in a thermonuclear conflict nor in the arms race. The Soviet Union is ready to struggle against this common threat, as was stated at the 26th congress, hand in hand with America, with the European states and with all the countries of our world.

Anyone who is in favor of such a joint struggle--uncoordinated efforts cannot ensure success--has no need to disunite other states and destroy partnership in efforts to lessen the common military threat. The East alone, without the West, cannot overcome the arms race. Here it is necessary to act together, not separately. Nor can this race be curbed if, say, Western Europe is in favor of limiting and reducing arms but the United States resolutely opposes this process.

The conclusion? If it is a question of averting world conflict by joint efforts, it is preferable to deal with not a disunited but a united West.... It is not the Kremlin which pursues a line of creating discord, or, if you like, a split in NATO. That line is pursued by the imprudence of Washington, which has adopted a course of turning Western Europe into a nuclear missile launchpad and, in the long term, into a battlefield in the spirit of the strategy of "limited" nuclear war.

What in fact are we faced with nowadays? With an attempt by the new U.S. administration to whip up the arms race, chiefly the nuclear arms race, to set a tone of unrestrained, irreversible militarization and on this basis to unite under their scepter all the north Atlantic alliance partners.

A very great deal will depend on whether or not Western Europe agrees to what Washington has in store for it. On whether it speaks with its own voice, or parrots someone else.

Second fiddle to the Washington conductor? The Pentagon's nuclear missile shooting gallery? A slot machine in the hands of American business? Such roles are scarcely fitting for Western Europe.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD211900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 21 Jun 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer; and Boris Andrianov, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Andrianov] We meet you, our esteemed listeners, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. People of the older generation have probably repeatedly recalled the grim date of 22 June 1941.

War Years Recalled

Early in the morning of that summer day the fiery tornado of war suddenly swept across our country. It was perfidiously unleashed by the darkest forces of imperialism--the forces of bloody facism. They had amassed tremendous power and were confident of victory. After all, behind their backs they felt the support of world reaction. At their disposal was the economic potential of the invaded European countries and the states which were the allies of Hitler's Germany put to the service of war. The aggressors did not conceal their inhuman aims. They were calculating on wiping the land of the soviets from the face of the earth. They wanted to mete out reprisals against the Soviet people who had dared to be the first in the world to cast off the yoke of capitalist oppression. The Hitlerite military machine, which had been thrown against our land, created an impression in the West, which in its time had not withstood its pressure. There was speculation there as to how many weeks the Soviet Union would be able to withstand the onslaught of the mechanized hordes of the fascist aggressors.

But our people did hold out. They held out and were victorious, displaying unprecedented heroism in a most difficult struggle against a deadly enemy. Hitlerite fascism, which had burst upon us with the sword, was subjected to irresistible blows from the mighty sword that the Soviet people had forged for the struggle for their just cause.

Tomorrow's date, 22 June, automatically makes us reflect on what is happening at the present time in Europe, a continent where twice this century world wars have begun. After all, it was only quite recently--during the seventies--that the favorable winds of detente were blowing over Europe. The peoples heaved a sigh of relief, as they felt the lessening of tension.

NATO Decision

Now the situation in our densely populated continent is changing and changing for the worse. The cause is well known. Above all, it is as a result of the NATO decision to station in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at our country and at our allies. Washington, the initiator of this undertaking, attempts to present it as a measure for the defense of its European partners in the North Atlantic Bloc. But, after all, it is necessary to defend oneself against something.

Now in the West military hysteria is being consciously whipped up and fear is being artificially intensified over a mythical Soviet threat. The organizers of this campaign, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, are telling lies without even bothering themselves with even a semblance of proof. Even reputable statesmen are not averse to making use of low-standard falsehoods, just to denigrate the policy of the Soviet Union, intimidate people and justify their military preparations. Reactionary circles in the West, especially in the United States, are arming themselves with open lies and deliberate slander in the calculation of upsetting the military strategic balance in the world and securing military superiority for the NATO bloc.

For the sake of what? All the foreign-policy steps of the Washington strategists pursue the aim of establishing U.S. world dominance, establishing it in conditions where there is a clear decline of the whole capitalist system. Indeed, the forces of imperialism are attempting afresh to organize a kind of crusade against the Soviet Union, which is the cradle of social changes in the world, and are threatening none other than nuclear war.

In such a case what is the West counting on? Maybe it is hoping that the positions of imperialism will be strengthened as a result of war. It is certainly not for nothing that some people across the ocean are consoling themselves with calculations as to how many people in the United States could survive a nuclear war. This is, of course, the bookkeeping of cannibals. What is more, it is based on false reckoning. After all, Hitler also did his calculations and came to a bad end. But, you know, it is not 1941 now. Since that time history has moved a long way and has amassed over the period truly insurmountable potential for progress.

Socialist Community Praised

[Nekrasov] Yes, comrades, look at how the revolutionary forces have developed over this period. We now have together alongside us the great and mighty socialist community. This is the same factor which plays the biggest role in international development. If our community did not now exist, the peoples would not have the possibility of relying on something. The situation is different precisely because the socialist world, the world of real socialism, in cooperation with other revolutionary forces of the present day are on the offensive. All our countries are living this year with a great and fine attitude regarding the future. Following the 26th CPSU Congress, as you will recall, comrades, there were congresses in Sofia, Prague, Berlin and Ulaanbaatar. Everywhere we witnessed the fact that the socialist world, the socialist countries, despite all the complexities of the present situation look at the world realistically and also very optimistically. Indeed, since the 26th CPSU Congress I rather believe that the main thing we must note regarding the situation in the world of socialism is its optimistic attitude. We are aware of the firm line of our community and our fraternal parties.

Indeed, I can recall Comrade Honecker delivering a report at the 10th SED Congress. He said: For us communists there is no cause more noble than to fight with all fervor and energy for peace in the interests of the peoples. The policy of peaceful coexistence is the only path which when followed makes it possible to remove the danger of outbreak of a new world war and ensure lasting peace. These words meet with a response in the hearts of our people, the peoples of other socialist countries and, naturally, of all people of good will in the West.

Again, turning to the congress of Bulgarian comrades, take the report of Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Our freedom and independence, Comrade Zhivkov said, and our all-round development are closely linked with the destiny of the fraternal countries, our loyal and disinterested allies. We have been doing and will do everything possible to strengthen our political and defensive alliance with them.

These are colossal changes in comparison with what the state of the world was prior to 1941 and, whatever Washington might say and whatever false fabrications of every kind it might be tempted now to rain down upon us, the fact remains that in the world today there does exist the socialist community which can stand up for itself.

It is very important at the present time and in the present situation when a big struggle is in progress to recall these words of Vladimir Ilich. He said: We who are struggling against imperialism constitute an alliance which requires close cohesion and we regard every attempt to disrupt this cohesion as a totally inadmissible phenomenon and as a betrayal of the interests of the struggle against international imperialism. Precisely in the present situation of an exacerbation of tension these words of Vladimir Ilich sound very much to the point and convincing.

In the last few days I have indeed been looking through the newspapers of fraternal socialist countries and I can see how much, if I may say so, our hearts are beating in unison and to what an extent we share an identical understanding of the present world situation.

Here, for instance, I have RUDE PRAVO in front of me. Its editorial is devoted to the development of the international situation. It says that the line of militarism and aggressiveness which is being pursued at the present time by the imperialist states under U.S. leadership is being countered by our community and primarily by the Soviet Union with a policy of consolidating peace and preserving the process of detente.

The struggle for detente is being conducted today, comrades, in very different forms and is being conducted at various levels. We are encountering very bellicose statements, which are to be heard on the other side of the Atlantic. We see what the imperialist circles are doing in the developing world in an attempt to counter the process of development of revolutionary events by their own hard line of preserving imperialist dominance. Well, indeed, the recent events in the Near East also attest to this. It is all a unified chain.

Israeli Attack Discussed

[Volskiy] Yes, of course, it is a unified chain which sometimes produces very dangerous short-circuiting.. Two weeks have now passed since the attack by the Israeli Air Force on Iraq and the wave of indignation throughout the world is not abating. I rather believe it is even mounting. It is a matter here not only of emotions and of indignation in itself, but of an awareness of real danger, because the Israeli Government and above all Begin personally are threatening to continue acting in a similar way. He said plainly that Israel intends to strike a blow wherever it sees a threat to its security, and stressed here that things might not be limited to air raids. Thus a whole anti-Arab policy and strategic doctrine has been propounded, leading by a direct route to a fresh, large-scale war in the Near East, with all the consequences stemming from this.

[Andrianov] But this is not, strictly speaking, a new doctrine. Tel Aviv adhered to it as early as 1967 when aggression was unleashed against the Arab countries. Then also, this aggression was justified on the grounds of the same threat from the Arabs and was depicted as some kind of preventive war in the name of the same notorious Israeli security. What it lead to is well-known.

[Volskiy] It is not, of course, a new doctrine, but this does not make it any the less dangerous, especially at the present time because of at least two and maybe even three circumstances.

First, the nuclear factor which has emerged in the Near East. It was well known in Tel Aviv that nuclear research in Iraq is conducted under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency and for this reason could not be oriented toward military aims. But another thing they know even better in Israel is their own aspiration to acquire nuclear arms. It has already been said once in this studio that some 3 years ago reports leaked to the press, not just from anywhere but from the CIA, that in any case several nuclear bombs were assembled in the Israeli Negev Desert, where the corresponding scientific-production center has been operating for a long time. Be that as it may, Tel Aviv evidently wants to establish some kind of nuclear monopoly in the Near East and to keep the Arab countries constantly in its sights.

That is one new factor, the other is directly connected with current events. The Israeli Government has not only propounded its aggressive doctrine for the sake of intimidation but is preparing to apply it once again, and is making it clearly understood here where and against whom this might happen--let us say, in Lebanon, either against the Palestinians or against the inter-Arab forces consisting mainly of Syrian troops stationed there. It is not by chance that the smoke caused by Israeli bombs in the suburbs of Baghdad had hardly cleared before the Israeli Government began threatening again to use bombs, this time against the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles set up in the Lebanese Al-Biza' Valley at the end of April. The conflict over these missiles was developing in May, then it sort of faded into the background because of the raid on Baghdad but now apparently they have decided in Tel Aviv to heat up the cauldron again. Israel is making use of this missile crisis which was fabricated for threats against Syria. Well, they talk of internal political considerations of the currently ruling Likud bloc. There is only until 30 June before the elections which are to be held in Israel, 1 and 1/2 weeks, and in that time the current leadership wants to heat up a wave of chauvinism in order to ensure itself a majority again on this wave.

But, all the same, I do not believe this is the heart of the matter. The heart of the matter is elsewhere, in the fact that Syria is currently seen there as the chief opponent, as the main obstacle to the realization of Israeli plans.

There is another characteristic feature: The anti-Libyan campaign is also being stepped up and with the participation of As-Sadat and, most important, the Americans. Here we have come to the factor which makes the Israeli aggressive doctrine especially dangerous: the factor of U.S.-Israeli cooperation.

[Andianov] I believe the following question now arises: Who is controlling whom? Is Washington controlling Tel Aviv, or Tel Aviv Washington? For it is obvious that the ostentatiously brazen actions against the Arab countries are to some extent hindering U.S. global strategic plans, since the anti-imperialist mood in the Arab world is being intensified.

[Volskiy] Yes, you have mentioned a very essential circumstance, Boris Vasilmevich. The policy of the Reagan team is, as it were, contradicting itself and is turning against Washington itself in some places. It will, of course, be even more difficult now for the Americans to conduct their Camp David policy, since As-Sadat's position in the Arab world and, it would seem, in Egypt itself will be weakened. Apart from this, it will be even more difficult for the Americans, although it was not easy for them before, to try to obtain staging points for the Rapid Deployment Force in the Arab countries, which they are doing extremely persistently but without much success to date.

All this is, of course, at a very serious cost for U.S. policy and U.S. diplomacy is now trying to reduce it somehow, to eliminate it. But it must be noted that there are people in the U.S. ruling circles who are evidently ready to accept some cost, to a small extent in any case, to permit it if it is absolutely necessary, and are ready to continue supporting Israel's aggressive actions. Why? Because the belligerence of the current Tel Aviv leadership is completely in line with the course of direct confrontation with national liberation forces, the very same course the Reagan administration has chosen. But the resistance to it is growing accordingly, in particular, from the Arab countries including even those conservative Arab monarchies which maybe nurture some kind of hopes of class sympathy and class support with the U.S. ruling circles but which now see with bitterness that Washington is on the side of the enemies of the Arab world.

The main thing is otherwise; the main thing, I believe, is that an irreversible political-psychological shift is taking place in the world. People are being convinced by the facts about the dangers with which the U.S. administration's course is fraught, and not only in the Near East. I repeat that it is not only in the Near East that we see this; we see it also in the Far East, where the new U.S. administration is supporting and encouraging Beijing's chauvinism even more zealously than ever, as has just been shown by the visit to China by Secretary of State Haig, which has just ended.

Haig Beijing Visit

[Andiranov] As you can see for yourselves, this was essentially the first contact between a representative of the new Washington administration and the Beijing leadership. We can say that the meetings Haig had in Beijing took place at the highest level, as you know, he had talks with Huang Hua, the foreign minister; Geng Biao, the minister of national defense; Bo Yibo, a vice premier; Zhao Ziyang, head of the Chinese Government; and Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, whom Western propaganda calls China's strong man. The list of these political figures enables us to judge that the circle of problems discussed was fairly broad, although both sides clearly tried not to make public what issues were discussed. We must presume that there were very serious reasons for this.

The fact is that Haig's visit was of a demonstratively militarist nature. Although the secretary of state declared that he had not come to China as an arms dealer, Haig nevertheless performed that role in Beijing as well.

Literally on the eve of his trip, the U.S. National Security Council made a decision to lift the ban on sales to China of more complex U.S. military equipment. The range of this is not indicated since, they say, this will be the subject of discussion in August when a Chinese military delegation headed by Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of general staff, arrives in the United States. Be that as it may, the question of selling China modern weapons including, it is asserted, those of an offensive nature has until now been placed on a practical level by Washington.

[Nekrasov] If my memory serves me well, there were reports at the beginning of this month, June, that an official Beijing spokesman stated that China might refuse to buy U.S. arms if the United States did not stop supplying arms to Taiwan, to the Taiwan regime. Since Beijing has agreed to buy weapons from the Americans, then it follows that Washington has gone back on its word in the Taiwan problem. Is that the way things are?

[Andrianov] Quite the opposite, in fact. It is not Washington but Beijing that has given ground on an issue such as Taiwan. However, it is not doing this for the first time. When Beijing leaders set out on the path of a compact with U.S. imperialism, they doomed themselves to the role of junior partner. As such, they have had to subordinate themselves to Washington's will and to make concessions. The Taiwan problem is the most obvious example. You will remember, of course, that in 1979, Washington verbally gave up official recognition of the Taiwan Government, since the United States had then adopted a decision on full normalization of relations with China. At the same time, the White House embargoed sales of arms to the Chiang Kai-shek supporters. Thus did Washington repay Beijing's anti-Sovietism and other services rendered to the U.S. imperialists by the Chinese leaders.

However, in fact the United States had no intention of breaking with Taiwan. On getting what Washington needed from Beijing, the U.S. administration in practice restored its relations with the Chiang Kai-shek supporters, although in a disguised form. As for the so-called embargo, that is the ban on arms deliveries to Chiang Kai-shek supporters, it really is a complete fiction. Even official Washington spokesmen admit that every year Taiwan receives American armaments worth $700-800 million. Moreover, this practice, as is being asserted in Washington, is to continue in the future.

To put it more succinctly, the United States is continuing to pursue as before its policy of two Chinas and, what is more, under the present Washington administration, this is being done very openly and without any excessive formalities. After all, the American leaders know who they are dealing with in Beijing, and it is natural that the Chinese rulers, as the saying goes, have to save face. So from time to time they pretend that they are protesting against this policy of their American partners. In a word, the Maoist leaders throw paper darts which cause the transatlantic politicians no alarm at all. In practice the Chinese leaders are forced to swallow one after another of the bitter pills given them by the American imperialists in connection with the Taiwan problem. After all, the Beijing leadership has in essence repudiated the Chinese people's legitimate demand for the liberation of Taiwan, a part of Chinese territory from time immemorial.

[Volskiy] So what happened, Boris Vasilyevich, was that in the talks with Haig his Chinese interlocutors evidently confined themselves to purely formal objections to Washington's course with regard to Taiwan, and it may be that they did not dare to express any disagreement with their present senior partner. Meanwhile you cited figures for deliveries of American arms for Taiwan: These deliveries are to continue in the future. I came across a report to the effect that the United States intends to give Beijing just twice as many arms as it gives Taiwan. But, considering the size of mainland China, the size of this small Chinese island, and the size of their populations, then these are things which do not tie up. The point is that the United States is continuing to turn Taiwan into its bridgehead, which it is integrating into the system of its positions at the approaches to Asia, and this system can at the end of the day be used even for pressure on China itself, should the Americans consider that its policy does not correspond with their interests.

So Haig says that the American stand on Taiwan was met with understanding on the Chinese side. But, as is clear, this is no more than a polite formula, a recognition that Beijing has yet again been forced to give way, to give way to Washington, on an issue that is very important for the Chinese people.

[Andrianov] The concession will, of course, be repaid by the American imperialists. At any rate, such a payment has already been promised Beijing: the possibility of buying offensive types of American weapons. The decision taken on this question by the Reagan administration has forced the American press to conclude that Washington has taken another step on the road of knocking together a military and political alliance with Beijing on an anti-Soviet basis, of course. There can be no doubt that during the Haig trip to Beijing a new desire was manifested by Washington to tie China even more closely to its strategy of militaristic preparations on a worldwide scale. No secret is being made in U.S. ruling circles that Washington would like to see Beijing as a reliable military ally.

It is enough to quote a statement by the well-known American hawk, Henry Jackson, who is now chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Speaking on television on an ABC program he virtually called for China to be brought into the North Atlantic bloc. It should be noted that the Chinese leadership openly welcomes Washington's desire to extend the so-called strategic cooperation with Beijing and is openly meeting it halfway, something which the recent Haig visit demonstrated.

What is more, transatlantic politicians reckon that American-Chinese rapprochement will make it easier for the United States to resolve tasks connected with a more active military penetration into the Asian Continent. There is no doubt that the military and political alliance which is being established between the most aggressive forces of imperialism and hegemonism presents a quite definite threat to the peace and security of the peoples of a whole range of countries of Asia which are the targets of Beijing's expansionist claims. After all, it is no secret that at Haig's talks in the Chinese capital there was discussion in particular of aspects of coordination of joint subversive actions by Washington and Beijing against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Democratic Afghanistan and a number of other peace-loving states of Asia. It is quite justly supposed in these countries that in equipping Beijing with modern armaments Washington is essentially providing a material base for its aggressive policy. The peoples of Asia have not forgotten what Mao Zedong said in his time about Beijing's hegemonistic designs connected with the continent.

[Nekrasov] But, Boris Vasilyevich, in my view it is precisely here that we find the chief root of the serious discrepancies between the ultimate objectives of the policy of the United States and that of China in Asia. Washington counts on using the Beijing regime to strengthen the strategic positions of American imperialism on the continent, something which is quite clear. But Beijing, for its part, is quite definitely pursuing its own expansionist ends there. Let us recall, for instance, the statement of Geng Biao, the present Chinese minister of national defense, who at a conference in Beijing declared that the time will come when China will tell Uncle Sam to pack his things and clear out of Asia.

[Andrianov] Yes, this flirtation with the Chinese hegemonists attests to a dangerous short-sightedness by the architects of such a policy. Washington is now openly bluffing with the China card, hoping to use Beijing's anti-Sovietism in its global strategy. The Chinese leadership is readily meeting Washington halfway, reckoning that such a bluff will exacerbate Soviet-American relations even more and will thus undermine detente. These perfidious calculations of Beijing can only go unnoticed by short-sighted politicians.

[Volskiy] Yes, and here is another point worth noting: After the trip to China Haig did not go straight home but took part in the conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, which, one would think, did not have anything in particular to do with him. Clearly under pressure from him, under the pressure of American diplomacy, as well as under the influence of Chinese propaganda, Chinese pressure, these countries rejected the new peaceful initiative advanced by the states of Indochina.

At the same time, Buckley, Haig's deputy, visited Pakistan, where he came to an agreement on increasing aid to the Pakistani military regime to $3 billion over 5 years. What is interesting is that this occurred straight after the talks between the Indian and Pakistani foreign ministers, at which the normalization of the situation on the India-Pakistan subcontinent and in southern Asia as a whole was discussed. As is evident, Washington is deliberately torpedoing a normalization of the situation in this region, too, with shipments of arms to Pakistan.

[Andrianov] So we see how the forces of aggression are striving to step up their policy in Asia, too. But it is also logical that resistance to it is growing. It is obvious that on the eve of the anniversary of the Great Patriotic War its lessons--and it is very appropriate to stress that now--are important not merely for Europe, but are of enduring historical value both for Asia and mankind as a whole.

With that we come to the end of our program. Goodbye, comrades, and all the best.

ZAMYATIN TALKS ON POLISH CRISIS, U.S., PRC

OW211040 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0815 GMT 20 Jun 81

["Talk on International Topics" by Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee--live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening comrades. The mail which we have recently received, the majority of your letters, asks about the situation in Poland. Many of you express serious concern with what is now happening in Poland. Really, more than 10 months have passed since the August events of 1980, yet the situation in Poland is not only not improving, not only not stabilizing, but the crisis has encompassed the economic field and now the political sphere in the country is experiencing a crisis as is the ideological sphere.

Crisis in Poland

You ask: Why is the Polish leadership unable to master the situation, why--in this struggle which the Polish leadership itself has recognized and called a struggle against the forces of counterrevolution, against forces that are struggling against the leading role of the PZPR, for power in Poland and against socialist Poland--why is the Polish leadership unable to adopt such forms in this political struggle which would strengthen the position of socialism and return the country to a normal way of life?

We are receiving letters, comrades, not only from you in the Soviet Union. We also receive a lot of mail from the Polish People's Republic itself. Many of the questions which you raise are also asked by those of our correspondents who write to us from the Polish People's Republic. I consider it necessary today to cite one of these letters which was received in Moscow. It expresses the opinion of an ordinary person, a Polish citizen, about those events which are occurring in the country.

The author of the letter reports that the events of recent months in Poland are nothing other than a struggle for power, a struggle of socialism against forces that want to establish a capitalist system in the country hostile to the socialist countries. A political party is cropping up under the guise of a trade union, the author of this letter writes, and it wants to slander at any cost everything that has been done in the country up to the present time. All, even minor, duels are being won by Solidarity while our party up until now has been retreating. The author of the letter asks: I cannot understand. Why is the party not struggling and why is it retreating at every step? This is not a safe course, these are the facts.

A bitter letter, but unfortunately it reflects the real state of affairs in today's Poland.

If in the beginning Solidarity--and at present it is the force which represents the struggle against Polish socialist power--was a trade union, a trade union association, a trade union association which recognized in its statutes and in the agreement which it signed with the Government of the Polish People's Republic the leading role of the PZPR, then in later stages the extremist wing of Solidarity, which attached itself to this workers' movement--for the Solidarity trade union association primarily consists of the working class but the extremist forces by no means originate from a workers' environment--were people who came to this trade union association with a premediated antisocialist program of struggle against the Polish People's Republic and with the aim to turn Poland away from a socialist path of development.

After all, what is KSS/Kor? Although it is called a Committee for the Self-Defense of Poland or Workers Defense Committee, and various other names are attributed to it, it is in fact an antisocialist organization which was established back in 1976. It held its first inaugural meetings in no other location than Switzerland, in Geneva, where Polish emigres and representatives of certain antisocialist dissident forces of Poland gathered.

At first the tactics of this trade union association consisted of undermining the leading role of the PZPR. Defamation of cadres began. The defamation was carried out through the judiciary, the procuratorate, through anonymous statements and so forth. In other words they essentially eliminated from the leading group not only those who really bore the responsibility for distorting socialism and socialist methods of development of the Polish economy first of all, but simultaneously eliminated many talented people from the leading middle group--developed party cadres--who were completely innocent yet were defamed and the party could not defend them.

The new party leadership made political concessions. It said that it was seeking a political compromise, a reasonable compromise, with Solidarity. Solidarity obviously viewed this in its own way. Through blackmail, through general strikes, and by waging various kinds of pressure and force on the government and on the leading circles of the party it strove for concessions which favored it while hiding behind demagogic slogans about defense of democracy, defense of freedom, renewal and so forth. The renewal slogan, as a matter of fact, is presently also very popular in Poland, but every force active in Poland interprets renewal in its own way. The PZPR considers that the process of renewal means a return to the norms of socialism, to rectifying mistakes permitted by the Polish leadership--and we support the Polish leadership in this--but Solidarity and its extremist wing--and I stress when I speak of Solidarity that I mean primarily its extremist wing and not the overall masses which at times have been deceived and deluded and have succumbed to the manipulations of these circles--are pursuing a course aimed at undermining Poland's economy by carrying out strikes, creating anarchy in the economy, and creating a situation in which this organization can say that the socialist leadership of Poland cannot cope with the situation in the country and that it must be replaced by another leadership.

Events developed in such a way that, while preparing for the ninth extraordinary congress, Solidarity revealed its true face. It published its own program of development for Poland as a country that is no longer socialist. This program put forward by Solidarity says that the only political force in Poland, the only real political force that can struggle for power today, is Solidarity.

One must say, comrades, that at present the economy of Poland has not yet stablizied. On the 12th [of June] at the meeting of the Sejm, Comrade Jaruzelski, premier of the Polish People's Republic, said directly: Poland's economy is experiencing a catastrophic situation. We are producing much less in the country and we are working for much shorter period of time but earning many times more. Why? Because Solidarity through its demagogic slogans, through its blackmail and pressure on the government has achieved a sharp increase in wages but at the same time it has not carried and does not carry any responsibility for the destruction of the economy or for reducing the pace of work in the Polish economy.

I would like to cite an example here in order to reply to your numerous questions as to how all of this could occur in the country: Why is the party making concessions and why is it seeking, so to speak, compromises that lead to a weakening of power, not to its strengthening? You recall that during March of this year there was a strike in Bydgoszcz, a strike that began from the fact that while demanding the registration of Rural Solidarity--that is the kulak stratum, insofar as a peasant party exists in Poland and works in cooperation with the PZPR--demanding the establishment of a rural Solidarity trade union--that is a kulak party--a strike was declared in Bydgoszcz. Prior to this, Solidarity in Bydgoszcz occupied the building of the executive committee of Bydgoszcz and the authorities--the Government of Poland--adopted a decision that these lawbreakers should be evicted from the building and that order should be restored. This was done by the procuratorate and the militia in Bydgoszcz.

But after that Solidarity in Bydgoszcz, headed by Rulewski, portrayed the matter in such a way as if the representatives of the organs of authority had beaten up the Solidarity representatives and they displayed the wound, so to speak, that they had received. Incidently, Rulewski received his wounds several days earlier in an automobile accident in which he killed a person and for which he went unpunished--this is how provocateurs act! But after this incident the threat of a general strike arose because the Bydgoszcz organization demanded the support of Solidarity on a Poland-wide scale. In order to avert this strike, as became clear later at the plenum of the party's Central Committee that was held recently--the 11th plenum--the agreement to register Rural Solidarity was settled--without the consent of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo--by one of the leading figures of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

Permit me comrades to read you a letter that I received from a lieutenant general in our Soviet Army, who once served in the Polish Army, Gen Mikhail Nikolayevich Ovchinnikov who lives in Moscow on Leningrad Avenue.

In his letter he writes: I once heard the name of Rulewski and wanted to make some inquiries to find out who this individual was. It seemed to me that I knew him when I was serving in the Polish Army and headed the Jaroslaw Dambrowski Military Technical Academy in Warsaw. This was in the 60's. I did not write to you about this immediately--about this gentleman [pan] who was one of the students at the Polish military technical academy. But when I realized that it was the same gentleman who heads Solidarity in Bydgoszcz, I decided to tell you about what this person represents.

In his time gentleman Rulewski, General Ovchinnikov writes, was expelled from the Polish academy for pursuing activities hostile to the system of people's democracy existing in Poland. I summoned him, in my capacity as head of the academy, for a talk, and to question: "To what degree do you consider the death camps at Majdan and Oswiecim to be close to the spirit of the Polish people?" Gentleman Rulewski shamelessly replied that the Hitlerite regime did not organize any death camps for Poles. He said these were not for extermination camps but camps for the labor reeducation of idlers, parasites, speculators and other socially harmful elements introducing disorganization into the efforts of the German Army that was fighting against Bolshevism, which threatened all of Europe and its civilization! Commentaries on this letter, comrades are unnecessary for it speaks for itself.

I should note that recently the extremist wing of Solidarity, which finds support among the imperialist forces of the West and which acts in direct contact with the subversive centers located outside of Poland, has initiated a frontal assault against the PZPR. This was discussed at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum held in Warsaw 9-10 June. This attack is being conducted with the party's preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. At present Solidarity is attempting to use the voivodship party conferences and the party conferences being held at large plants, which are also electing delegates to the congress, in order to determine those people who, in their opinion, should be sent to the party congress and, vice versa, to blackball those people unacceptable to Solidarity.

It seems strange that these are purely party affairs, yet in reallity these are facts. For instance, Wronski, presently a Politburo member who is a worker by trade and who for many years worked at one of the largest enterprises of Gdansk, was not elected to the party congress from the Gdansk organization.

Why? Well, because he openly spoke out against those activities of Solidarity which violated socialist law at his own plant.

Presently approximately a quarter of the delegates have been elected to the party congress. The congress will be held in the middle of July yet one can already say that the revisionist circles in the party, together with Solidarity and using those members of the party who became members of Solidarity--and there are about 1 million of them--want to create a congress composition which would be capable of bringing about the decline of the Marxist-Leninist party in Poland. They are nurturing plans to create some other kind of party, resembling so to speak a workers party or maybe a social democratic one, or maybe they can split this party into two parts althogether? Such a trend exists and first of all it is being called in Poland the formation of horizontal structures. This is when parallel structures are established along with acting party organizations and organs and voivodship and local party organizations which determine their own program and their own line and attempt to foist this line on party organs.

Comrades, all these processes are very complicated and this is why at this difficult and critical period for Poland the Central Committee of our party deemed it necessary to address a comradely letter to the communists and to the PZPR Central Committee in which it said frankly and in a party spirit that we see all these processes, that we are concerned about these processes and that enormous alarm has been evoked among our communists in connection with the fact that the policy of concessions and compromises leads specifically to such a juncture described in our letter, in the letter of our party's Central Committee, as follows: Today the situation in Poland is not just dangerous, it has brough the country to a critical point. No other assessment can be made. The enemies of socialist Poland do not try hard to conceal their intentions, the CPSU Central Committee letter says. One position after another is passing into their control. The counterrevolution is using the extremist wing of Solidarity as its strike force, fraudulently involving the workers who have joined this trade union association in a criminal plot against people's power. A wave of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is building up and imperialist forces are undertaking increasingly insolent attempts to interfere in Polish affairs.

Our party's Central Committee frankly told the communists of Poland that an enormous responsibility for the common interests of the socialist community lies on them, comrades. We consider that the opportunity still exists to avert a national catastrophe. There are many honest communists in the PZPR ready to struggle for a Marxist-Leninist party, for an independent socialist Poland. But time is getting short. A genuine political struggle must be waged. The course of events must be turned around and directed into the correct stream.

The 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum adopted a resolution which noted the usefulness of the letter from our communists, from our party, to the Polish communists, and contained many correct propositions. The time is now ripe for active actions in order to really lead Poland out of a catastrophic situation.

There is another question which I would like to draw your attention to, comrades. This question is closely linked with European security. Poland acquired its national borders only as a result of the victory of the forces of peace and socialism during World War II. It has lived for more than 30 years within these genuinely national Polish borders and its security, like the inviolability of the Polish borders, is guaranteed by the fact that Poland is a member, a member state of, the Warsaw Pact. It is therefore not accidental that the imperialist forces--in a policy of preponderance of equality of forces in Europe and existing parities--are now turning their attention not only at saturating Western Europe with medium-range missiles but also at using the development of events in Poland to weaken the socialist community and at attempting through Poland to somehow undermine from within the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact countries.

This is a policy of imperialist powers and now certain forces already want to use it, including forces in the Federal Republic of Germany.

FRG, Map Decision

I would like to show you, comrades, a map which appeared recently in the FRG where in Poland those lands which lawfully passed to it after World War II are already denoted as territories temporarily administered by Poland. This map, which is being distributed by the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] already talks not about Polish towns but about German towns. All the names have been changed; Gdansk is already Danzig, and so on and so forth; Szczecin is already Stettin. When one asks Germans about why the appearance of such maps has become possible, the answer you get is that this is easier for the people of the FRG since the old names are more familiar to them.

I would like to show you another document which is also being distributed now in the FRG. This is a leaflet, a leaflet of an affiliate of the revanchist organization known as Aktsiya Oder-Neisse--AKON.

It demands revision of the FRG's eastern agreements with the socialist countries and talks about a tearing away of part of the territory of the Polish People's Republic. With this in mind it appeals for establishment of contacts with representatives of antisocialist forces in Poland. It insolently declares that the latest events in Poland have, as they say, exposed the inability of the Polish state to administer the eastern German provinces. Now these are examples of what the forces of imperialism and the forces of revanchism have already elicited from the events in Poland and what they want to elicit further.

I would like to most forcefully remind you of this, comrades, and stress this circumstance insofar as 22 June is a date which is memorable to all of us. Forty years ago Hitlerite Germany perpetrated a treacherous attack on the Soviet Union. The experience of history tells us that in its craving for world supremacy, fascist Germany--with the insidious policy of England and France at this time urging fascist Germany to march east against the Soviet Union--pursued a policy of intrigues in relation to the Poland of that day and many people who made up the Polish Government of prewar Poland facilitated this policy.

As a result of this Poland found itself occupied by Hitlerite Germany, destroyed and turned into ruins--turned, in reality, into a bridgehead from which Hitlerite Germany's march against the Soviet Union began.

It is worth recalling this now, and many comrades in their letters--and I precisely chose these letters in connection with this--ask: What is the FRG and its military might like today? Why is so much being said in the FRG about how the security of the FRG must be defended and closely linked with a nuclear umbrella which has been set up and will be expanded by the United States over the West European countries?

I would like to say the following: Schmidt, who recently returned from the United States, said that in terms of quantity and quality the Bundeswehr is exemplary and that this is precisely what he had told Reagan. This made a big impression on Reagan as a contribution to the joint defense of the West.

Several days later the chancellor, according to the testimony of SPIEGEL, the informed Hamburg weekly, edifyingly told his ministers at a cabinet meeting that the Bundeswehr was one of the best armies in the world, which is supposedly feared by the Russians. What is the strength then of the present Bundeswehr of the FRG? There are 500,000 military personnel under arms and 1.3 million reservists who are ready to be called up in a very short period of time. The peacetime Bundeswehr includes 50 percent of NATO's ground forces in central Europe--that is in the main region of the alliance's force deployment--50 percent of the ground air defense forces, 30 percent of the combat aircraft and, in the Baltic Sea, 70 percent of the naval force and 100 percent of naval aviation.

The 350,000 soldiers and officers of the Bundeswehr ground forces have been grouped into 12 divisions armed with the most modern military equipment--3,500 tanks, more than 7,000 armored carriers and infantry combat vehicles, nearly 3,000 guns and mortars and nearly 500 helicopters. The FRG is armed with 72 Pershing I tactical missiles with an effective radius of 600 km. They are aimed both at the Soviet Union and against the socialist countries. That is what the Bundeswehr is like today. But it will even further increase its military might in the mid-eighties. They say that it will get new Leopard II tanks--1,800 machines--which West German experts today call a miracle of tank construction.

Neonazism and revanchism are growing in the FRG. Numerous publications glorify the former Hitlerite Germany. Books, brochures, and recordings with speeches by the Fuhrer and other Nazi war criminals are being published. This points to the fact that the spirit of both neonazism and revanchism is alive in the FRG today and this is worth recalling today. It is worth recalling because the Soviet Union, which liberated Europe, including Poland, from fascism, realized a profoundly humane mission. Today, under conditions of aggravation of the situation throughout the world, our party and country pursue a course of deepening detente and for bridling the arms race. We appeal for talks and do not seek military superiority for ourselves, whereas in the Western world appeals are being made to increase medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG.

It should not be thought that the FRG does not have nuclear weapons on its territory. Now here we have a map which was taken from the West German magazine De STERN. This map, which is shown here on an enlarged scale, shows, as the magazine itself says, like smallpox scars, the deployment of nuclear arms on the territory of the FRG. According to unofficial B[illegible]data there are presently 5,000 nuclear warheads in the FRG, 2,500 of which are in [illegible]d for Bundeswehr formations--that is for delivery means belonging to the FRG.

Missile Deployment, Talks

Yes, indeed comrades, this map reminds one of someone suffering from smallpox. Part of these forward basing systems are under the joint management of the United States and the FRG and to this they want to add another 600 medium-range missiles, which for us, if they are to be deployed on the territory of the FRG, will be strategic missiles.

I received a letter from Sergey Mikhailovich Rebrov in Moscow in which he asks: The Americans assert that talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range missiles in Europe have already begun. He requests that we reply as to where and when such talks began and if they have not been held, then why are people being told falsehoods in Washington, falsehoods that are being repeated by radio stations?

I would like to reply to Comrade Rebrov that under the pressure of their allies the Americans agreed to hold talks. But they erected a completely blank wall of unwillingness to discuss the essence of the problem, to sit down at the negotiating table to discuss this problem. Why? Because the United States, as evidenced by statements made by Reagan, Haig and other official representatives of the United States, has taken a course of implementing at all costs the plan for deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This is why priority is not being given to talks, not to contacts with the Soviet Union on this issue--this is all being cast aside--priority is being given to staging American weapons in Europe.

If today the Americans are publicly saying that they have contacts with the Soviet Union, and are already almost holding talks on this question in Washington, then this is not true. This is a falsehood which is being used to frustrate that powerful antimissile movement which has arisen in many countries of the world where people come out in opposition to the deployment of these missiles, where people support the holding of talks to decrease these missiles. Now the United States wants to use its statements--which are essentially falsified--about the talks being held in order to try and frustrate this public sentiment in many countries of the world.

Haig Talks in PRC

From 14-17 June, Beijing received an official visit from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. In connection with this I have been asked: What brought about this visit and what assumptions can be made about the questions discussed there? It should be said that Haig, even when he was commander in chief of NATO, showed special interest in how Beijing could be used in NATO's strategic plans.

One of the American journalists who accompanied Haig said that the aim of present U.S. policy is to use Chinese anti-Sovietism which superimposes well over Reagan's double-dyed statements about the Soviet Union. From this the American policymakers draw the conclusion that they can discover a kind of parallel strategic interest between the United States and China, particularly in Southeast Asia and South Asia.

Concrete mention was made during the talks of such countries as Afghanistan and support for the counterrevolution which is struggling against the people's system in Afghanistan; as Kampuchea and support for the Pol Pot gangs and establishment of a so-called emigre coalition government using the defeated Pol Pot gangs and establishment on the basis of these defeated remnants, of some kind of armed forces to wage an armed struggle against People's Kampuchea.

Reagan recently said the following about China and I would like to cite his words: China is experiencing an extremely complicated and unsettled but promising period. China's course--this is Reagan speaking--fully corresponds with the aspirations of Americans. It seems that it could not be said more clearly. A simple calculation--to use China's hostility towards the Soviet Union for its own ends--lies behind the readiness of the United States to expand its military and political ties with China.

On the conclusion of his talks, Haig delcared at a press conference that during the talks which he had with the Chinese leaders he discussed many issues and that the sides arrived at an agreement on many problems which were in the field of view of both sides. He declared that the administration had adopted a decision to lift restrictions on the supply of certain kinds of arms to China, including transport vehicles and aircraft as well as dual purpose technology which could be used both for military purposes as well as in the civil sphere.

This was the course of the talks held in Beijing during Haig's visit. To this should be added that Haig's remarks were followed by Reagan's statement in which he said that the administration considers that not only defensive but offensive kinds of weapons as well can be delivered to China.

The fact that Haig did not arrive empty handed was mentioned by the Western press. The fact that Haig discussed questions of China's armament is also clear. However in connection with this I would like to say that the United States, in pursuing a dangerous policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union--and this is attested to by numerous statements of American state figures--and in presently also wanting to use China's anti-Sovietism--which has now swung from extreme left positions when it considered American imperialism to be a paper tiger, to extreme right positions, positions parallel to the strategic interests against the Soviet Union--is following a dangerous line.

But I would like to say here quite clearly that the Government of the United States must take into account the fact that if it begins to arm China, as President Reagan has said, it is taking on a great responsibility for the development of events in this region. This is fraught with the most serious consequences for the general situation in the world.

This undoubtedly must reflect on the general nature of Soviet-American relations. Of course, the Soviet Union, in its overall policy toward China and the United States, will take into consideration those processes that must follow, if they are to follow, the mission of Haig who was representing the policy--the new policy--of Reagan in Beijing.

Questions of common strategy, including such questions as an exchange of intelligence information in relation to countries of Southeast Asia, were discussed in Beijing. In other words both the United States and China attempted to hone up [pritirat] their policy in relation to the division of spheres of influence, particularly in those regions where their interests come into contact. The United States calls this sphere--that is the region of Southeast and South Asia--a sphere of its vital interest. I have just spoken of this, but this division into spheres of influence is fraught with enormous conflicts between those who hone such a policy between themselves. It is truly amazing that representatives of two great powers, the United States and China, are meeting and discussing not questions of ensuring peace, security, detente or measures of confidence but, as Haig said common strategic interests aimed against a third country, against the Soviet Union.

This is how low Beijing has sunk with its leadership that pursued and is pursuing an anti-Soviet policy which is now being readily seized upon by American imperialists in the struggle against the socialist community countries and in carrying out the policy that the United States now intends to also pursue toward the Third World countries.

I received a letter from a Comrade Kim in Vladivostok who asked about the state of affairs in China's internal situation. Quite briefly, comrades, China is presently experiencing a certain complicated period in its internal affairs, a period characterized by a continuation of the factional struggle between various groups. Presently China is approaching the Sixth CCP Plenum that will probably be held in the latter half of June.

Three questions, as far as can be judged from press accounts, will be raised for discussion at the plenum. First is the question of the party chairman--they want to remove Hua Guofeng. It is already being asserted that a decision to this effect was adopted in December of last year. All that remains is to confirm it by a plenum decision. This sort of removal would confirm that the factional struggle between the left-centrist groups, represented by the military in the person of Ye Jianying, and figures who emerged during the Cultural Revolution, represented in the person of Hua Guofeng and who are now being moved into the background, and the Deng Xiaoping group, the so-called pragmatists, is strengthening.

The second question that must be discussed at this plenum is the question of Mao Zedong's legacy--his ideological legacy. You remember, comrades, that not so long ago there was a trial of the gang of four and Lin Biao. Essentially at this trial the heirs of Mao Zedong were tried. But this was all done on the authority of Deng Xiaoping to lay the blame for the errors committed--not the errors of Mao Zedong but the errors of his closes associates. Now the question is being asked: Who must take responsibility for these errors? That is why the decisions of the plenum discussion, as can be judged from articles appearing in RENMIN RIBAO, will center not on mistakes of Mao Zedong but on his merits. In other words, the situation must be rectified and the Mao Zedong cult must be left alone. In this Deng Xiaoping sees a certain compromise that he has arrived at with the leaders of the Cultural Revolution in order to present these documents at the meetings of the forthcoming plenum and later at the party congress that most likely will be held next year, although its delegates were elected a year ago.

In the economic sphere, comrades, China is experiencing enormous difficulties. China has long forgotten what socialism really is. The Chinese press correctly says that for the major part of the past 32 years China has lived under a fascist feudal dictatorship and it appears that this fascist fedual dictatorship is continuing.

Stakes are now being made on the development of economic, and primarily military, relations with the West. However the West gives nothing for free--the West demands concessions from China, concessions that include territorial concessions for the construction of plants and so forth.

The fact that the situation in China is extremely grave in the economic sphere is attested to by the fact that there are 30 million unemployed who are presently seeking jobs in China and who say that they do not need any mechanization--they simply need work to survive.

These, comrades, were certain points on which I wanted to focus your attention in replying to the question on China's internal situation. The future will show how this internal situation will develop and which paths it will take.

Permit me to conclude our talk today on this note. I thank you for your attention and bid you farewell. Goodbye comrades.

U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' IN UN VOTE ON ISRAELI RAID

LD201700 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The bandit raid by the Israeli Air Force on the Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad has been resolutely condemned by the Security Council emergency session in New York. The council expressed grave concern at the threat to world peace and security posed by the raid. The council's resolution concerns the Iraqi right to compensation for the damage done during the raid. The council demanded that Israel's nuclear facilities be placed under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency at once.

Here is a report by a TASS correspondent in New York.

Because of the obstructionist stand taken by Washington and some of its allies, which defended the Israeli aggressor, the Security Council could not adopt mandatory sanctions against Israel under Article Seven of the United Nations Charter or introduce an embargo on arms sales to Israel demanded by most of its members.

The Iraqi foreign minister, Sa'dun Hammadi, expressed regret that resolution did not provide for sanctions against Israel because of Washington's threat to use its right of veto. The resolution could have been more tough if not for Washington's continued support and encouragement for the aggressor. This support enables Israel to follow a policy of expansion and aggression and continued to refuse to recognize the inalienable right of the Palestinian peoples.

The United States representative at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, mildly criticized Tel Aviv and went on to declare that the Reagan administration proudly regarded Israel as its friend and ally. She added, cynically, that nothing had happened that could change the warm relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union's representative at the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovskiy, sharply condemned Washington's policy. He described the American statement as a justification rather than denunciation of Israel. Israel could persist in its policies of aggression and expansion only because Washington supported it in every way. Israel receives sophisticated arms from American arsenals and was supported by Washington politically at the United Nations. The Soviet representative expressed his regret that Washington prevented Iraqi grievances and demands from many nations that effective action be taken against Israel and sanctions introduced against it from being reflected in the council's resolution.

Hammadi, U.S., USSR Envoys

LD201940 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The extraordinary session of the UN Security Council strongly condemned the piratical air raid carried out by Israeli aircraft on the Iraqi nuclear research center. The council expressed anxiety over the danger to world peace and security constituted by the intentional raid by Israel. The council confirmed in a resolution Iraq's right to receive compensation for the damage it suffered as a result of this aggressive action. The Security Council also demanded that Israeli nuclear reactors should be placed under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In this context the TASS correspondent in New York said the Security Council [words indistinct].

Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraq's foreign minister, in his speech to the council expressed his regret at the fact that the resolution did not impose sanctions against Israel. It is not difficult to understand why [words indistinct] the resolution could have been stronger had it not been for the U.S. attitude, which continues to support Israel and encourages the aggressor to carry out [words indistinct] this support, in particular, allows Israel to pursue a policy of expansion to continue aggressive actions and to reject recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The U.S. permanent delegate to the UN placed light blame on Israel and said openly that the Reagan administration was proud of its friendship and alliance with Israel. In short, she said nothing had happened that can affect the warmth of our mutual relations. The Soviet delegate firmly confronted the U.S. policy and said the statement by the U.S. delegate was, in fact, justification for Israel rather than condemnation. Israel would not have been able to pursue aggression and expansion if it were not for the protection of the United States and its full support. It is being armed from U.S. arsenals with the most modern weapons and seeks expediency under Washington's political protection, including at the UN. The Soviet delegate pointed out with regret that the just demand made by states for the adoption of firm measures, including sanctions, were not reflected in the resolution because of the U.S. measures during the debate on Iraq's complaint.

Begin Reaction Criticized

LD?11654 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Jun, TASS--Openly flouting the world community's opinion, Israel rejected the resolution of the U.N. Security Council condemning the barbarous raid of the Israeli Air Force on the Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad. Israeli Premier Begin brazenly claimed that Tel Aviv fully ignored the resolution of the Security Council and in all its future actions would only follow its own considerations. The boundless self-confidence and arrogance of the Israeli premier is easy to explain: It is based on the complete and overt support of all the criminal acts of Israel by the United States, whose spokesman, none other than President Reagan, tried to justify the Tel Aviv aggressors and actually assured them of U.S. protection.

An interview granted by Richard Allen, the U.S. President's national security adviser, to the U.S. weekly BUSINESS WEEK is another evidence of the patently pro-Israeli position of Washington. Answering the question about U.S. Mideastern policy after the attack of the Israeli Air Force on Iraq, the high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. administration said that the Israeli raid would obviously influence the Arab countries and that the U.S. hoped that an end would be put to Egypt's isolation in the Arab world and that others would realise how useful it was to sit down to negotiations.

Allen's words forcefully show the falsehood of the numerous assurances of American propaganda and official spokesmen that Washington was not involved in the bandit activities of the Israeli terrorists.

Allen's words show that the savage attack on the research centre near Baghdad was a concerted U.S.-Israeli action aimed at intimidating the Arab countries opposed to the capitulatory Camp David accords and at forcing them to sit down to negotiations with Israel within the "Camp David formula" of the so-called Middle Eastern settlement, and in this way at leading As-Sadat's traitorous regime out of isolation. In fact, the very statement of the U.S. President's national security adviser to BUSINESS WEEK should be viewed as an overt attempt at pressuring the Arabs in order to reach the same objectives as were pursued by Tel Aviv in launching its act of piracy.

ALLEN REMARKS ON TOUGHER TRADE POLICY DISCUSSED

LD212103 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 21 Jun,TASS--Richard Allen, U.S. President's national security adviser, advocated in a BUSINESS WEEK interview a toughter policy in trade with the Soviet Union. According to him, the administration will introduce harsh regulations in issuing export permits and in the terms of trade between East and West because trade enables the Soviet Union to build up its industrial potential. This statement of an influential figure in the Reagan administration shows that Washington persists in its dangerous course for the further aggravation of U.S.-Soviet relations and for the revival of the cold war. This policy directly contravenes the provisions of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation which was signed, among others, by the U.S. President. These accords, just as the agreements of the 1970s between the USSR and the U.S., are flagrantly violated by the American administration.

The stake on blackmail and diktat in relations with the Soviet Union is bankrupt. Today there is only one sensible path, mainly, peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation. Any hopes to prevent with the help of threats and economic blockade the development of the Soviet Union or of any other country of the socialist community are downright absurd. This has been confirmed by the embargo on fodder gain sales to the Soviet Union that was imposed by the then President Carter and that proved a sorry failure for the U.S. It is common knowledge that the U.S. refusal to fulfil its commitments under the agreements it had concluded backfired: U.S. farmers suffered huge losses, and the U.S. itself was shown up before the whole world as an unreliable trade partner. This explains a strong movement of protest against the unpopular measure of the administration in the U.S. itself, as a result of which the embargo was lifted without bringing any fame to its inspirers. Yet Washington continues clinging to its plans and tries to involve its West European allies in fulfilling them. However, as Allen himself has admitted, this should be done with caution because today is not the fifties nor the sixties, when any desire of the U.S. was law for its allies.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S.-PRC MILITARY COOPERATION

LD200216 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Vladimir Pozner commentary: "Daily Talk"]

[Text] Shortly after the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear center I got a call from (Ray Breen) who hosts a phone-in show on Los Angeles's (KABC) radio. He asked for the Soviet reaction and I gave it to him. When (Ray) said the USSR was wrong in laying the blame for the Israeli act at America's doorstep, after the U.S. was holding up the delivery of four jet fighters, I said I was ready to bet rhetoric would be the only action of the United States, that and nothing more. Mr (Breen) said he couldn't bet, but he proposed that the loser of our argument buy the winner a dinner when they met. Well, on 19th June I was back on (KABC) talking to (Ray Breen) and his parting words were: I guess I owe you a dinner. True enough. But what I found surprising was that Mr (Breen), being as he is a journalist, could doubt for a single moment the U.S. administrations' real intentions vis-a-vis Israel. While we were talking this time he asked me about the Soviet reaction to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement that the U.S. was prepared to sell China offensive weapons.

That reminded me of the April debate I had in London on the BCC with Robert Kaiser of the Washington POST. The moderator asked what would be the raction of the USSR to closer military cooperation between the U.S. and China. At that time I said in no uncertain terms that it would be seen as an attempt to put pressure on this country, as a threat, as an example of aggressive American policy, foreign policy, of course. Mr Kaiser stated that while such cooperation was a possibility it would meet with much opposition in the United States.

Now, this was in April and while Mr Kaiser was making a theoretical evaluation about possible military cooperation between his country and China, such cooperation was a fact. As we now know, this collaboration began in April 1979, when a visiting delegation of five U.S. senators, who included Frank Church and Jacob Javits, a Democrat and a Republican, had a secret talk, or rather had secret talks with Deng Xiaoping concerning the setting up on Chinese territory of radar stations to monitor Soviet missile tests. The Chinese agreed, upon condition that the stations be manned by Chinese technicians and accordingly these have been trained in the United States.

All this was confirmed reluctantly to be sure, by government officials in an NBC television report. The officials requested anonymity, which of course in understandable. Now that the cat is out of the bag Alexander Haig's visit to China and his subsequent statements all fit neatly into the very pattern that Mr Kaiser felt would draw such opposition from the public at large in America, which just goes to show how much the administration cares about that public. Everyone now seems to be embarrassed. The White House and the State Department said: no comment. A Chinese Government spokesman put all of us into the picture when he said he's never heard of it. So there we are. Everyone is raising eyebrows, looking most surprised, discussing theoretical possibilities and all the while the United States administration is doing deals behind the voters' backs, using senators elected to office along the way. A pretty kettle of fish, don't you think?

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPANESE HONOLULU TALKS

LD191451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 5

[Dmitriy Kosyrev article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Pentagon's Note of Hand"]

[Text] A Japanese-U.S. conference on questions of "safeguarding security" has been held in Honolulu, Hawaii. Despite the secrecy shrouding the meeting, reports of it have percolated to the Japanese press. To judge from the reports, there is talk of specific measures to fulfill the understandings assumed by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki during his talks with the U.S. President in Washington in early May. The Washington talks were, as is well known, culminated in Tokyo's agreement to create on Japanese soil depots for the "Rapid Deployment Force" and to expand the radius of sea and air patrolling in the Pacific. Moreover, the Japanese prime minister signed a communique in Washington which for the first time called relations between Japan and the United States in "alliance."

Nonetheless the talks held in Washington have now put the Japanese delegation in Honolulu in a difficult position. The point is that the undertakings signed at the time generated a major political crisis in Japan. One of its manifestations was the resignation of Foreign Minister M. Ito. Seeing that the barometer of public opinion had swung to "stormy," Suzuki made several reassuring statements about the results of the visit. However, in Honolulu the Pentagon has presented Japan with a note of hand signed in Washington: The time has come, it said, to implement these undertakings with specific deeds. According to the newspaper MAINICHI, the U.S. delegation demanded that the combat might of the Japanese armed forces be increased "to the level of the NATO countries." The United States is seeking for the Pentagon to be given the right to use any establishments on Japanese territory in the event of "emergency situations" in the Far East. Hints are being made more specific regarding sea and air patrolling and the possible blockading of the La Perouse, Tsugaru and Korean Straits by the Japanese navy and air force. The U.S. representatives also demand that Japan expand purchase of arms and combat equipment abroad and finally "increase the combat might" of the armed forces at least twofold. A few days before its delegation left for Honolulu, the Japanese Government compiled the rough drafts of the budget for fiscal 1982 which suggests freezing expenditure on social needs and increasing military appropriations 7.5 percent. These are the first "fruits" of the strengthening of U.S.-Japanese military relations toward which the Japanese Government has pushed the country.

FURTHER COMMENT ON GENERAL HAIG'S PRC VISIT

Anichkin Commentary

LD191138 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The important part of Secretary Haig's trip to the Far East was his visit to Beijing. It was the first visit of a U.S. secretary of state in recent years. The visit was viewed in Beijing as the first direct contact on a top level with the Reagan administration. And so, what was the result? Here are comments on that from Oleg Anichkin:

It was evident throughout that one of Mr Haig's aims was to clear the air, so to speak, in relations between the two countries since Mr Reagan became president. Last year during the election campaign Mr Reagan said on many occasions that, in contrast to Mr Carter, he would considerably raise the level of relations with Taiwan. This made Beijing angry. And so the Chinese didn't hide their desire for the Republicans' defeat.

Now everything is back to normal. Since the election, Mr Reagan has been talking about wanting to expand ties with Beijing, and the Chinese leaders have toned down their statements about U.S. relations with Taiwan. This is despite the fact that Washington has continued supplying Taiwan with the most modern weapons and military hardware costing up to $800 million a year.

It turns out after Mr Haig's visit to China that the two countries have a lot in common and mainly their anti-Sovietism. This was evident the very first day Mr Haig arrived in Beijing, when the American guest and China's foreign affairs minister presented speeches. The main thing was their common interests and goals. Each one said the same thing in a different way, but the idea was the same and couldn't have been clearer: cooperation against the Soviet Union. The participants in the negotiations didn't even try to hide this. Mr Haig said right out that the opinions of the United States and China about the international situation have never been so similar as at the present. He pointed out that the focus of the talks was discussion of a so-called Soviet challenge. Both sides agreed to coordinate their efforts to limit the possibilities of the Soviet Union. The Chinese and Americans said that they would continue joint efforts against the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples and would render all support to rebel elements.

In this context, the decision of the United States to give China weapons, including offensive weapons, and to establish military cooperation between the two countries, looks extremely dangerous and shortsighted. The United States therefore has decided to arm China, a decision that can lead to the most serious consequences for the general situation in the region and in the world. This is undoubtedly a hostile move by the United States towards the Soviet Union. All that was said in Beijing indicates that the U.S. administration sees China as a weapon against the Soviet Union, and China is hoping to further aggravate Soviet-American relations and to undermine efforts to ease tensions.

Any sober-minded person concerned about international relations should realize that the policy of this American-Chinese alliance is shortsighted. The Americans should know that China conducts its own policy, and its economic and political interests lie in the very same regions where Washington wants influence and domination, that is Southeast Asia and the ASEAN countries. Sooner or later, no matter how much Beijing and Washington talk about common goals, a conflict of interests will inevitably lead to an American-Chinese confrontation in this part of the world. And the Chinese should know, that the United States is trying to block [as heard] the Chinese card and is hoping to use Beijing's anti-Sovietism for its own purposes.

Talks Assailed

GF201829 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 18 June carries an unattributed commentary. The radio recalls Gen Alexander Haig's talks with PRC officials in Beijing and adds that the two sides agreed that the United States would supply sophisticaled arms to the PRC. The radio notes: "The American press reports that the talks were held in a very friendly atmosphere. The two sides confirmed that the United States and the PRC have common interests in various fields. This is not (?untrue), because both Washington and Beijing are engaged in international aggression and hooliganism."

Noting that Washington and Beijing's actions in the international arena can only be described as dangerous politics and that the "U.S. and PRC rulers have launched an offensive against the international community" to achieve their personal objectives, the radio states: "It is common knowledge that they have expressed opposition toward disarmament. For instance, Beijing is supporting Washington's intentions to deploy nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb in Western Europe. Beijing leaders have also upheld the Camp David accord, because the Camp David talks (?were aimed at) further straining the situation in the Middle East. Beijing is also congratulating Washington for reinforcing U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean and interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador and other countries."

In referring to the situation in South Asia, the radio says "Beijing and Washington are attaching great importance to Pakistan." It adds: "It is common knowledge that PRC Foreign Minister Zhao Ziyang and U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley were recently in Pakistan. These two dignitaries held talks in Islamabad on the question of supplying military aid to Pakistan. The PRC side offered $2 billion and the United States $3 billion. In addition to all this, the United States pointed to the necessity of supplying Islamabad with the F-16. It will be recalled that Israel used the F-16 to attack the nuclear installations near Baghdad. Nevertheless, there are reports that part of the funds that will be made available to Pakistan will be allocated to arming the Afghan counterrevolutionaries based in this country."

Focusing attention on what it describes as Washington's intention to use Pakistan as a tool in furthering the undeclared war against the DRA, the radio claims that both Washington and Beijing are inclined to use Pakistan against India as well. It adds that the independent policy pursued by India is opposed by the United States and the PRC and concludes: "General Haig's talks with Beijing leaders were undountedly aimed at consolidating U.S.-PRC subversive moves against the DRA, Kampuchea and other Asian countries. The (?collusion) between U.S. imperialism and PRC (?hooliganism) is endangering world peace."

Arms Decision Criticized

LD210703 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 21 Jun, TASS--The attempts by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to create a new anti-Soviet alliance in Asia have been criticized by many Washington allies displeased with the U.S. decision to sell China modern armaments, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports commenting on Haig's tour of Asian countries.

According to American diplomats who accompanied Alexander Haig, representatives of a number of ASEAN countries warned the United States that sharp zig zags in the U.S. foreign policy, like the decision on arms sales to China adopted this week, may destabilize the situation in Asia. As to the so-called "Soviet threat" to the Asian countries, according to many participants in the ASEAN conference in Manila, their countries are rather threatened by the policy of confrontation in Asia, which is being imposed by the United States, which may result in grave consequences for the majority of states in the region, the AP agency points out.

Ponomarev's Views

LD201138 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 20 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun, TASS--In much the same manner as a jet plane traveling at high altitude leaves a jet of steam behind it in the clear sky, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, now on a tour of a number of Asian countries, trails a cloud of poisonous militarist frenzy. Whenever he arrives, wherever he holds negotiations, Haig's main subject is the expansion of military relations of the United States, armaments build-up, and the setting of some countries of the region against others in order to pave the way for the realisation of global military political plans of the United States.

Those goals are by no means new. Already in the times of John Foster Dulles the United States made attempts to force the policy of blocs and military conflicts upon the nations of the region, to set them at loggerheads. Putting on the moth-eaten coat of his predecessor, Haig is trying to revive the utterly bankrupt policy of U.S. diktat directed against the vital interests of nations.

Announcing in Beijing the lifting of restrictions on the sales of U.S.-manufactured weapons to "the new Chinese friends", Haig made it plane to the journalists that to the Reagan administration the rearmament of China was nothing else but "a routine development" of relations between the United States and Beijing. But what is the direction of that development?

U.S. strategists are not at all concerned over the fact that China, armed to the teeth with U.S.-made weapons, will pose a threat to neighbouring countries in the first place. Among them will be Japan whose economic activity in the region prevents Beijing from making its way into it. Beijing will threaten Australia and New Zealand which constitute a lucrative sphere for the expansion of "Lebensraum" for the Beijing hegemonists.

The leaders of Washington and Beijing are teaming up to support various counter-revolutionary groupings which oppose the legitimate governments in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. There exists a threat of interference of U.S. and Chinese hegemonists in other countries as well, if their designs are not stopped. It is not accidental, therefore, that, writing about Haig's tour, Manila-based EVENING POST asks with good reason if the U.S. secretary of state is not looking for a "second Vietnam" in order to, start a new dirty war in the region. The question is fully justified.

Many Asian nations actively resist attempts to subjugate them as well as their national and regional interests to the goals of the U.S. policy. The time has passed when the United States could manipulate government and tyrannize over other nations with impunity. Now Washington resorts to scheming, bribery and deception. At his meetings with foreign ministers of ASEAN countries in Manila Haig intimidated them with the mythical "Soviet and Vietnamese threat". The purpose was obviously to goad that economic grouping to turn into a military political bloc. Washington needs it to divide the states of the region into hostile groupings and prevent them from deciding their future themselves.

Haig will also take part in the 30th session of the ANZUS bloc which includes the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The session is to open on Monday in Wellington (New Zealand). It will discuss practically the same issues which Haig took up with Beijing leaders and ASEAN foreign ministers. It is obvious that Haig's Asian tour has virtually one goal: to intensify the policy of confrontation in the region, to work up tension, anti-Sovietism and chauvinism, to sow distrust and enmity among nations. The United States would also like to expand the sphere of action of the ANZUS bloc by drawing into it the countries of Indochina, Afghanistan and other nations up to the Middle East. Threadbare allegations about the "Soviet threat" are used to cover up all those aggressive intentions.

It is commonly known, however, that the Soviet Union threatens no one. It strives for large-scale and mutually advantageous cooperation with ASEAN countries, Australia and New Zealand, with all the states and peoples of the region on an equal footing, without either discrimination or interference in the internal affairs of each other. By contrast, the United States and its latterday Beijing friends would like to impose the arms race and rabid militarism on the countries of the region. Haig's tour of Asian countries is extra proof of that.

JAPANESE CLAIMS TO 'NORTHERN TERRITORIES' REJECTED

LD191017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Japan: Doing Violence to History"]

[Text] Tokyo--In Japan the first months of 1981 were marked by an increase in public concern about the future of Soviet-Japanese relations. This phenomenon was based, on the one hand, on the concern of the country's healthy forces at the intensification of reactionary trends in Japan itself, where the military, in alliance with Washington, is trying to foist on the people a course of double-dyed chauvinism and militarization under the slogans of anti-Sovietism. And on the other hand, on the persistent desire of the broad masses in Japan to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people.

However, Japan's ruling circles take a different view of Soviet-Japanese relations. This is confirmed by the anti-Soviet "northern territories day" approved by Z. Suzuki's cabinet. Not regarding this as sufficient, Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] adopted a decision "on its own initiative," independently of the government, on holding yet another anti-Soviet orgy every year on 3 September.

Another decision which looks provocative is the recent decision by the LDP Executive Council to submit for examination by the current session of parliament a bill on introducing an amendment to the law on the territorial division of Japan with a view to incorporating in the administrative district of Nemuro in eastern Hokkaido six settlements located on Soviet islands in the southern part of the Kuril chain.

The "territorial problem," which is a fabrication from start to finish, is in fact an overt encroachment, elevated to the rank of state policy, on the Soviet Union's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The whipping up of unconcealed hostility toward a neighboring state which traditionally advocates good-neighborliness, peace and equality in mutual relations can therefore only be seen as a revival of quite different "traditions." That course was decisively suppressed in 1945. In signing the instrument of unconditional surrender, Japan's then leaders pledged on behalf of the emperor, the government and their successors to fulfill the terms of the Potsdam Declaration.

The shameless campaign of encroachments on Soviet territory which has now been unleashed shows that Tokyo is setting those commitments aside. Because in reality not one of the "arguments" employed by the present authorities and their propaganda apparatus in whipping up nationwide hysteria around a nonexistent problem stands up to criticism. This applies first and foremost to the assertion that the Kuril Islands are "age-old Japanese territory."

Let us recall that until the middle of the last century Japan proper did not include either the "northern territories" to which Tokyo frenziedly lays claim today, or even the northern part of modern-day Japan--Hokkaido Island. Only a small peninsula in the south of Hokkaiso was colonized by the Japanese principality of Matsumae, one of whose rulers went down in history as saying "Matsumae is not Japan." True, in 1798 the Japanese Government proclaimed Hokkaido (at that time the island was called Yezo) its territory, but it proved incapable of confirming its right by means of effective rule and was forced to restore power to the Principality of Matsumae in 1821.

It was only in 1854 that Japan again proclaimed Yezo to be its territory, but even then the "acquisition" was purely nominal. The Americans (Pampelli) and Black, who visited southern Hokkaido in 1862-1863, summed up their impressions in the following words: "Hakodate Peninsula (the most developed part of Hokkaido at the time--Yu.B.) is no use for the simple reason that it is little known even to the Japanese themselves. As for Yezo as a whole, for the inhabitants of Japan it is virtually completely unknown territory."

This eyewitness evidence is particulary striking in view of the fact that for many centuries Hokkaido was the target of aggression from the Japanese samurai. The island was "incorporated" into the Japanese Empire by means of aggressive wars against the will of its indigenous population--the Ainu. In the course of these wars the development of the Ainu ethnic group toward independent statehood was broken off by force, and also a policy of genocide was implemented against the indigenous inhabitants of Hokkaido: the Ainu population was reduced from 26,000 people in the early 19th century to 18,000 in 1854 and 15,000 in 1920.

That was the state of affairs regarding Hokkaido. It is not hard to grasp, against this background, what is the value of the claims on the Kuril Islands, which were peacefully assimilated by Russia long before even Hokkaido Island, which is further south, became part of Japan.

Juggling with the facts, today's reactionary propaganda asserts that with the signing of the treaty of Shimoda (1855) Russia allegedly acknowledged Japan's "age-old rights" to some of the islands in the Kuril chain. This openly does violence to history: The treaty of Shimoda did not acknowledge any "age-old rights" of Japan's, nor could it do so, since it was not intended to clarify "age-old" questions. The treaty was signed by Russian diplomat Ye.V. Putyatin, who was in Japan at the time as a virtual hostage, facing the muzzles of the guns of British and French ships, Russia being at war with those countries at the time.

Later the tsarist government reminded Japan that Putyatin had signed the treaty in violation of the instructions given him. And that the document was only allowed to remain in force because of Russia's sincere desire to live in peace and friendship with Japan. In other words, the treaty enshrined no "Japan's age-old rights," but the concession to Japan of territory which had already been opened up by the Russians and formed part of Russia.

The subsequent course of events in the Far East proved that Russia's hopes of maintaining peaceful relations with Japan were in vain: The ruling circles in the young imperialist state, which embarked on a path of aggression against the peoples of Asia, saw Russia only as an enemy, and ultimately Japan did indeed attack Russia in 1904. Russia's territorial concessions were thereby annulled and their historically erroneous nature was demonstrated. And when the 1945 Crimea conference adopted a decision on "handing over the Kuril Islands to the Soviet Union," it only restored the historical status quo in the Far East.

The USSR's age-old rights to the islands of the Kuril chain were acknowledged by the allies long before the defeat of Japanese militarism in World War II. At the first Cairo conference, in which, as is known, the Soviet Union did not take part, agreement was reached that after Japan's defeat the rights to the Kuril Islands and southern Sakhalin would be restored to the Soviet Union. That agreement was enshrined in the text of the Cairo Declaration, which confirmed, in particular, that "Japan will also be expelled from all other territories it has occupied by means of force and as a result of its greed."

The decisions adopted in Yalta confirmed the common positions of the allied nations on the question of the ownership of the Kuril Islands and southern Sakhalin and formed the basis of the Potsdam Declaration, which proclaimed: "Japan's sovereignty must be restricted to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and those of the smaller islands which are named." These decisions were adopted in strict accordance with the principle proclaimed by the Atlantic Charter of 1941, that the nations signing it or joining it renounce territorial acquisitions at the expense of other states.

Nobody saw any incompability between this principle and the transfer of the rights to southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, since the USSR's rights to those lands were not in doubt. And when Japanese propaganda today talks about the "annexation of the Kuril Islands," it is simply trying to rewrite history to suit itself. The apologists of expansionism even subject the Crimea conference decisions to abuse, stating that until the moment of surrender Japan's rulers knew nothing about those decisions, and that therefore the decisions adopted in Yalta are, they say, "not binding" on present-day Japan.

This argument is only another propaganda trick, intended for the simpleminded. Japan's commitments ensue quite indisputably from the instrument of unconditional surrender, signed by its authorized representatives, which acknowledged the operation of the Potsdam Declaration, based on the results of the Crimea conference. And if Tokyo retrospectively lays claim to the role of suddenly perceptive interpreter of the Yalta decisions, such attempts can only be seen as resulting from the desire to revise the results of World War II and take a kind of propaganda revenge for the defeat of Japanese militarism in 1945.

Japan's ruling circles often receive U.S. support in their encroachments on Soviet territory. There are many examples of this, but only one conclusion suggests itself: Washington's renunciation of the wartime agreements on the postwar settlement goes back to the "cold war" era, when the Truman administration began to throw out the Roosevelt legacy and their own commitments made in the earliest postwar years.

But Tokyo now has new helpers--the Chinese leadership, which prefers to encourage the Japanese expansionists while turning blind eye both to Japan's refusal to acknowledge PRC ownership of the island of Taiwan and to the Japanese leaders' statements to the effect that they "do not know to whom Manchuria belongs." However, Tokyo's attempts to once again recarve the map of the Far East in alliance with Washington and Beijing are senseless. And however hard the lovers of revanchism and their "interested well-wishers" may try to turn the wheel of history in reverse, their efforts are doomed to failure.

In launching a campaign hostile to the USSR and encroaching on the Soviet Union's territorial integrity Japanese reaction and its accomplices are playing a dangerous game. Dangerous for the cause of peace, and particularly for the Japanese people themselves, who are now being summoned under the banner of bellicose chauvinism by those who once before pushed them onto the path of aggression.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

LD191538 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Mongolian leader, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, has said that imperialism has lately intensified its psychological and other subversion of the socialist countries. He told an election meeting in Ulaanbaatar that proof of this was provided by the situation in Poland where counterrevolutionary forces, assisted and supported by imperialist circles, were fighting for power and gradually gaining ground.

Mongolia, Tsedenbal said, shared the concern of its fraternal countries and parties about the situation in Poland. We, the Mongolian leader said, are in full agreement with the conclusions drawn in the letter sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee. The Mongolian leader expressed the hope that the communists, and the working people generally in fraternal Poland would cope with the criticial situation in the country and uphold their socialist gains.

MAKEYEV MEETS WITH KANIA, JARUZELSKI IN POZNAN

PN220827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun--A Soviet Government delegation headed by V. N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has taken part in the Poznan International Fair.

V.N. Makeyev was received by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Talks took place on questions of economic cooperation.

POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

LD191516 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jun, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic has reviewed the tasks stemming from the resolution of the 11th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. It obliged all the government bodies to resolutely counter any attempt at disorganising production and trampling underfoot laws. It is necessary to put an end to the printing and distribution of anti-state publications and also to the use for this purpose of the equipment possessed by industrial plants.

The government urges the entire people to cooperate in thwarting the sorties of the irresponsible elements detracting from Poland's honour and doing harm to its vital interests.

The Council of Ministers obliged the bodies responsible for public order to resolutely oppose manifestations of hooliganism and vandalism in public places.

OLSZEWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR ORGANIZATION IN MOSCOW

LD192242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The PZPR enterprise committee in Moscow held an extended plenary meeting today to discuss the current tasks of party organizations operating in the Soviet Union in the light of preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. A report was read by Kazimierz Olszewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish ambassador to Moscow, about the course of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

After the discussion, full support was given to the assessment and conclusions contained in the resolution of the 11th plenum. Those who attended the plenum spoke with great indignation about all actions aimed against the bonds of alliance and Polish-Soviet friendship, and against the desecration of the graves of Soviet soldiers and desecration of monuments of gratitude. We are convinced, says the resolution adopted at the meeting, that our entire community will furnish a proper retort to excesses which are aimed against the good name of Poland among the friendly countries.

PETROV CITES IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

LD220412 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Talk on the Leninist principle of democratic centralism by Aleksandr Petrov]

[Text] From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev mentioned that principle as the unconditional norm of action of the CPSU.

The far-reaching significance of adhering to the principle of democratic centralism, as well as the danger that follows deviation from that principle, is confirmed by life and [words indistinct].

What then, according to Lenin does democratic centralism mean in practice for a communist party at the helm of power? It means the election of all party link leaders from the bottom up and periodic reports by lower echelons to the higher ones, as well as to the communists of (?local) party organizations. It means strict observance of discipline and subordination of attitudes of minorities to that of majorities, to the decisions of higher party echelons.

Lenin felt that there could be no genuine democracy in the party without discipline and high responsibility of all for the common cause, for the implementation of decisions made collectively. Equally disastrous are both bureaucratic centralization, which hampers initiative, and anarchic self-will, which is presented in a demagogic way as democracy. Free discussion of all problems and iron discipline after the adoption of a decision: This is the unbreakable law ensuing from the Leninist priniciple of democratic centralism.

The communist party cannot afford the luxury of unending barren discussions over unconstructive criticism unavoidably leading to a revisionist stance on approved resolutions. The materials of the 10th CPSU Congress, the 60th anniversary of which was recently marked in the USSR, under the influence of a resolute attitude of Vladimir Lenin, stressed: It is necessary for all conscious workers to clearly understand the wrongfulness and inadmissibility of factionalism. Factionalism, even when its representatives in particular groups wish to preserve party unity, in fact unavoidably leads to weakening the consolidated (?unity), to renewed attempts by enemies who have infiltrated the ranks of the ruling party to deepen the split in it and use it for counterrevolutionary goals. This precisely why the Leninist principle of democratic centralism is vitally necessary for the party, because it unites communists for common action in one focused direction. After all, the history of the international communist movement clearly proves that all deviations form this organizing principle lead to the transformation of the party from an influential militant force into a discussion club. It is also true that all those striving to break up a communist party use their greatest effort to attack its organizational base: democratic centralism.

At the same time, as life has already proved, theories are launched that suggest the party should stay away from managing the economy, culture and state life. In the end, such theoreticians want to disarm the workers' class and all working people in the face of their class enemies.

In one of his speeches, Leonid Brezhnev stressed: He who thinks that the Leninist commandment on the iron discipline of the party ensuing from the principle of democratic centralism is valid only in the period of direct revolutionary actions and loses its sharpness during further socioeconomic and democratic transformations is absolutely wrong. Experience shows that such discipline is necessary for the party both when it leads the masses to a revolution and during the revolution, and during the fight for the creation of a socialist society and all subsequent stages.

Today one can no longer deny the universal, international significance of the principles of party construction formulated by Lenin and assuring the communists influence and prestige among the masses. And the most fundamental principle of all is democratic centralism. That is why at all recent CPSU plenary sessions it was justly stressed that the principle of democratic centralism must be protected and strengthened. It assures the implementation of the general party line and helps increase the activities of all communists in developing the creative initiatives of many millions of party members.

At report-back and election meetings and conferences of communists in the land of the soviets, the assurances connected with deepening the interparty democracy are always phrased in close connection with the (?unity) and the (?need) for the strengthening of party discipline and the responsibility for the tasks entrusted by the party.

The Communist Party is not only an organization of people having identical views, but also of people acting jointly. Unity of action is impossible without strong conscious discipline and high responsibility.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that democratic centralism points in particular the closest bond between the (?central) headquarters and the field, the leading party organs and the party masses. Moreover, this bond acts both ways: The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat show constant care for increasing the role and responsibility of republican, kray, oblast, rayon and town party organizations. All that is valuable, that is produced by the creative initiative of communists, becomes the achievement of all Soviet [word indistinct], of millions of working people.

From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev quoted examples of such initiatives and instructive experience, including the experience of the party organization of Moscow and Leningrad in developing creative activity of production collectives and in the communist forming of working people. The great achievements of Kazakhstan's rural workers and cotton growers in Uzbekistan are connected with the streamlined activity of party organizations in introducing the scientific system of soil cultivation into agricultural production. Party organizations of Armenia and Latvia have succeeded in mobilizing workers collectives, all links of management and planning, for action aimed to increase production quality. In the Urals and in the Kuznetsk Basin, communists led the search for ways to save metals, fuel and power resources.

The CPSU not only recognizes democratic centralism as the basis of its organizational structure and inner party life, but also adheres to this principle in practice. [Word indistinct] consulting working people on the basic economic problems, state construction and sociocultural development. The latest convincing proof of this was the all-union debate on the draft for "The Basic Guidelines" of socioeconomic development of the USSR for the 1980's, which took place before the 26th CPSU Congress.

DRUZENKO ON PERSECUTION OF SOLIDARITY CRITIC

LD191637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Staunchness"]

[Text] We agreed to meet, as usual, in his foreman's trailer. It was the third time--over a period of 18 months--that I had visited that construction site and the owner of the trailer. I first made his acquaintance early last year: Construction workers' team leader Albin Siwak, member of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Bureau, was at that time already attracting company because of the keen, principled nature of his view of the processes and phenomena taking place in the party and society and in economic life. Then the difficult days and months of the crisis arrived, and I met with him again, this time as a candidate member of the party's Central Committee. The sketch "The Word of a Warsaw Worker," talking of Siwak's party and public work, ended with the words: "He devotes himself to it unreservedly, since he realizes that in the present difficult situation it is the activeness of each communist that must preserve and consolidate the strength of the PZPR--strength which lies in its inextricable links with the working class and working people.

"And its strength lies also in the staunchness of such people as team leader Albin Siwak, people who always remain in the front line, even at the most difficult times."

...We climed into the trailer via the three narrow steps. Nothing had changed in the team leader's trailer. The door of the metal closet still squeaked when disturbed, the newspaper cuttings still rustled on the wall and in the corner stood an iron trunk full of harmless "construction goods." And perhaps because everything looked the same, the thought sprang to mind that little had changed in the trailer's owner either.

A strange thought: After all, I knew that this was not so, and could, of course, imagine what he had felt a few days ago when he was told that his wife had telephoned and asked for help. He rushed to his home, which was already surrounded by drunken youths tearing their shirts, shouting "clear off!" and other insults and throwing stones. He came quickly, but the neighbors had already taken steps and chased the frenzied youths away. There was a short respite, after which they came back with threats. Siwak was not intimidated by the Molotov cocktail intended for him the previous day. But now, on seeing the crowd of drunken youths, he realized that he could not count on himself alone and, fearing for his wife and children, he (?telephoned) the militia....

What started all this? Who is behind the campaign of psychological--and, as you can see, not only psychological--terror? In order to understand it is necessary to picture the complex atmosphere of the political struggle taking place in Poland today. In the clashes between different forces it is increasingly easy to see the direct or concealed actions of all kinds of groups, groupings and minigroups which, pursuing goals hostile to socialism, have an interest in ensuring that the country sinks ever deeper into the abyss of anarchy and are pushing it toward that end. They act cunningly, disguising themselves and playing demagogically on people's sentiments, misleading young people most of all.

Albin Siwak is not a lover of "diplomacy," of safe, streamlined formulas on questions of the political struggle. He prefers another style--a direct style, without evasions or compromises.

"Yes, I am used to calling things by their names.... And people, too. Now is not the time for generalizations. What do I mean if I say that things are going badly in Poland? It is clear to everyone, even a preschool child whose mother cannot always buy milk. Understanding why this is happening is the main thing. What is the reason, what is the source of the crisis? Who holds what position? What aim do they pursue? Answering these questions frankly--that is the start of the struggle for socialism as I understand it."

Well known in the party and in the country, Albin Siwak often speaks at meetings and conferences and takes part in various disputes and debates. He is invited not only to workers' collectives, but to VUZes and research institutes, because they feel a need for that kind of talk--frank, searching and principled, when phenomena and people are called by their names.

He has the ability--and the courage--to talk in that way. At the risk, for instance, of making even more enemies. But unwilling to evade the truth, Siwak has been repeating from various platforms, including at Central Committee plenums, from the very start of Solidarity's existence, that despite the desire of its ordinary working members for the normalization of life, dangerous trends are emerging in that organization and "hawks" are operating openly, aiming to dismantle socialism in the country. Nor does he bypass in silence the acute problems of life within the party and of the trade union movement or the activity of the mass media, criticizing things which not only hinder the overcoming of the crisis, but even exacerbate it. This is criticism not only of processes, but of those who inspire them.

To adopt such a position in Poland at the moment is not easy and is, moreover, unsafe. For several months Solidarity figures in Masovia have been waging a frenzied propaganda campaign against Albin Siwak. Millions of Polish television viewers recently discovered this when they saw the program entitled "Konflikt." Widely distributed leaflets and newssheets make all kinds of accusations against him which are nothing but slander and malice. They are blackening the good name of an honest man who has worked faultlessly for decades and the well-deserved prestige of a public figure.

To give an idea of the depths to which the authors of the pasquinades have sunk one need only say that Siwak is even blamed for having a physical disability and lacks a medical certificate permitting him to carry out construction and installation work and, consequently, to lead a team.

Following a tragic accident in the war--the explosion of a grenade--Albin Siwak, then still a boy, was left with only partial vision and his right hand was injured. But doctors from a Soviet hospital saved one eye and his arm.

But Siwak's accusers chose not to mention the fact that as a 13-year-old he joined in the construction of one of the first apartment blocks during the restoration of Marszalkowska Street without showing any medical certificate (they just did not ask him for one at the time), that he rebuilt blocks in Warsaw's Stare Miasto, of which Poles are rightly proud, and that many housing developments in the capital bear the mark of his labor and the labor of his comprehensive team--one of the best in the country.

But those who Albin Siwak has worked with for many years, those who know him as team leader and man, remember. They told the truth about him on television and this truth was evidence not only in Siwak's favor but also against those who would go to any lengths to compromise him. True, there were those who dared to speak against the team leader. One of them was asked in the television studio why he was behaving in that way. His ingenuous reply was: "Because Siwak is criticizing Solidarity."

As TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, the final part of the television program presented a somber and cynical picture. The Solidarity representatives were clearly not interested in whether the accusations against the man were true. Their attention was on Siwak's political views; they were not attacking a team leader who had allegedly committed violations, they were attacking a party figure who had dared to criticize Solidarity and had opposed its links with KSS-KOR. They were attacking a prominent figure in the sector trade unions.

Where is the much-vaunted democracy certain Solidarity figures are so fond of talking about? Does it exist only for the chosen few? While those who dare to criticize--as was evident in the television program--are mercilessly attacked, according to the old principle "anything goes." One has to agree with TRYBUNA LUDU which wrote in its assessment of the"Konflikt" program and the attacks on Albin Siwak: "It is not simply a matter of abusive slander against a working figure; it brings us face to face with the problem of terror as an instrument of political activity."

But Siwak is not so easily silenced. He is not one to change his beliefs, to casually adapt to the circumstances. He will not be dislodged from communist positions no matter how menacing are his opponents' attacks.

In his trailer he showed me a fat notebook containing a record of the assignments of all the team members. The "Albin Siwak" column contained notes like (all referring to the recent period) "Katowice," "Wroclaw" and then "on leave." With the same unshakable confidence and passion, he imparts to people his beliefs and speaks at meetings and at debates.

I asked him how we would describe what he was struggling for, in view of all that he had experienced. he replied:

"For a Leninist party and a socialist Poland."

He showed me letters and telegrams he had received at the site from all over the country containing words of support. The enemies have not abandoned their intentions: They continue to attack Siwak. But this is not surprising in conditions of the political struggle between the defenders and opponents of socialism--which is becoming more and more intense here.

Communist Albin Siwak is still at the forefront.

SOCIALIST PRESS CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

LD192058 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Recently the press of fraternal countries has published much material expressing their anxiety about the fate of socialism in Poland. The CTK published a number of interviews in which Czechoslovak citizens expressed their anxiety over the exacerbating situation in Poland.

It has now been almost a year since the political and economic crisis began in Poland said, Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade (?Ogroozki), a worker at the Trinec metal combine. The crisis has worsened so much that in my opinion a real threat to destroy the socialist system in Poland, liquidate the PZPR and create a gap in the alliance of socialist states has arisen. As a Pole living in Czechoslovakia, I am particularly disturbed by this.

General Secretary of the CSSR Academy of Sciences [as heard] Riman, in an interview with CTK, stressed that the political and economic situation in Poland causes anxiety in every honest Czechoslovak citizen because it concerns the weakening, and the danger of the liquidation of socialism in a neighboring Warsaw Pact and CEMA member country. The Polish situation touches all honest people in our world, he said, since it is becoming ever clearer that the counterrevolutionary work in Poland represents a destabilizing factor in our joint efforts for preserving universal peace, the sole guarantor of which is the socialist community led by the USSR.

The press of the socialist countries carefully analyzes the causes of the difficult political situation in which Poland has found itself. The Bulgarian daily ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, for instance, says that enemies of socialism in Poland have taken advantage of deviations from the Marxist-Leninist principles committed by the PZPR leadership in the 1970s, especially in the spheres of ideology and economics, as well as the concessions being given ever more frequently by the PZPR Central Committee in recent months. These antisocialist forces have found allies not only among the imperialist subversion centers in the West but also among the revisionist and opportunist elements within the PZPR.

Papers stress that Poland has now transformed itself into a training ground for international and internal anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which strive to erode socialism so as to break off one of the key links of the socialist community and thus change the political map of Europe.

The press of the socialist countries turns its attention to the increased activities of antisocialist forces in Poland in connection with the forthcoming Ninth PZPR Congress, to the ever more frequent attacks on the leading role of the party, and on the Marxist-Leninist forces of the PZPR.

Polish counterrevolutionary elements, the Hungarian daily NEPSZAVA writes, at first did realize that instead of openly manifesting their real goals it would be more effective to work under the guise of socialism. However, the concessions they have received so far have emboldened them. The fact that they are acting ever more brazenly shows that they have either lost touch with reality or have become more aggressive. Those forces in Poland, the daily continues, which support the hopes of the class enemies are carrying out ceaseless attacks against socialism: The threat of strikes was earlier also used as an effective tool in disrupting the state. With their help, concessions were obtained which lacked the material bases for their implementation. New strike threats meant not only that the class enemies tried to get benefits from each conflict; they also show that the previous series of concessions did not satisfy the appetites of those who consider not the accord, but the disruption of people's power as their most important goal.

The Hungarian daily believes that the overt enemies of socialism in Poland have also been joined by those who yielded to demagogic slogans, allowing themselves to be used as pawns in this antipeople affair. [Word indistinct] all ideological fronts, NEPSZAVA writes: scientists, supporters of the anticommunist Kuron, and dissatisfied workers, (?humanists) and intelligentsia, inciters, hooligans and rebellious criminals--have all have found themselves together.

The socialist press stresses that the extremely difficult situation that has arisen in Poland needs a decisive, organized action by Polish communists; the consolidation of all forces faithful to socialism in the interests of defending the achievements of socialism and overcoming the crisis.

We firmly trust that Polish communists will find the strength to rally their ranks and lead the worker class and the healthy forces of the Polish nation to an energetic offensive against reaction and counterrevolution, writes the Bulgarian daily TRUD. If the question of the very existence of socialist Poland is put clearly and categorically, the daily points out, millions of Polish working people will undoubtedly follow [word indistinct]. This is an historical necessity facing Polish communists, Polish trade unions and all the Polish working people. In the fight for its implementation, they meet with the full, active and resolute support of the entire socialist community and all progressive people on earth. This is so, because their fight is a fight not only for socialist Poland, not only for the entire community; it is also a part of the common fight of all people in the world for peace and social progress.

TIKHONOV GREETS ROMANIA'S VERDET ON ARRIVAL

LD220934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Ilie Verdet, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Moscow today for a brief working visit. At Vnukovo Airport he was met by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

USSR-HUNGARY COOPERATION GROUP MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD181051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Mutual Ties Strengthened"]

[Text] Budapest, 12 Jun --The 27th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held here 8 through 12 June 1981.

The session examined and approved measures to further expand and deepen economic ties between both countries in the sphere of electronics, poultry raising and the manufacture of chemical crop protection agents and consumer goods, and to strengthen mutual ties in the sphere of production, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The commission reviewed progress to date in implementing the trade protocol and the agreements on cooperation in the construction of industrial and other installations on Hungarian territory in 1981 and approved the measures on freight shipments between the USSR and Hungary in the period 1981-85 elaborated by the two countries' transportation ministries.

Protocols on extending beyond 1980 the period of validity of agreements on cooperation in the manufacture of automobiles and petrochemical products were approved and signed.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the Hungarian delegation by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The intergovernmental commission's work took place in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

DARDYKIN REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN FARMING METHODS

LD191143 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian on 16 June publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word Budapest dispatch from correspondent S. Dardykin under the headline "How Consumer Cooperatives Help the Owners of Subsidiary Plots in Hungary." Citing Hungarian workers and officials, Dardykin examines the system whereby produce from subsidiary plots is marketed and transported through the consumer cooperative system and outlines the advantages of this system, which also provides all-round support and specialist advice to the owners of plots.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CSSR SIGNED

LD181333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Trade Developing"]

[Text] Talks between government delegations of the Soviet Union and the CSSR have ended successfully in Moscow, and on 9 June a long-term trade agreement on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and the CSSR in 1981-85 was signed.

The agreement ensures conditions for the further steady and dynamic development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the CSSR in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress and also the results of the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Commodity turnover between the USSR and the CSSR in 1981-85 is to exceed R50 billion.

The talks were held in a spirit of friendship, businesslike cooperation and full mutual understanding.

The agreement was signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and A. Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EXHIBITION--An exhibition displaying Bulgarian traditions and social life has opened in Tashkent to celebrate Bulgaria's 1300th anniversary. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81 GF]

SECOND ROUND OF FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

LD212024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Voting has just ended in the second round of the French National Assembly elections. According to preliminary assessments of the Sofres statistical organization, the Socialist Party, which is in league with the Movement of the Leftwing Radicals, has won an absolute majority in the new parliament--293 seats. The French Communist Party obtained 43 deputy mandates. The party of the previous governmental majority, the Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy, obtained 81 and 71 seats respectively.

AUCCTU HEAD SHIBAYEV DEPARTS FOR HELSINKI

LD190853 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev flew to Helsinki yesterday at the invitation of the Finnish Central Trade Union Organization [FFC] to participate in its 12th congress. The delegation was seen off at the airport by AUCCTU secretaries and other AUCCTU exeuctives.

The delegation arrived in Helsinki the same day. It was met at the airport by FFC Chairman P. Oivio, other leaders of the FFC and also V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

BRIEFS

FINNISH COMMUNISTS VISIT--In accordance with the exchanges between the CPSU and the Finnish Communist Party, a group of Finnish communists visited the Soviet Union from 8 to 15 June. Among them were members of the Politburo and the Central Committee as well as active rank and file members. The group was led by Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo. The Finnish visitors met and had discussions here with Soviet scientists and theoreticians about the most important international issues of the time, the state of the world communist movement and the decisions taken in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress on the theoretical and practical problems of developed socialism. Great attention was paid to the concrete program for improving the international situation, for continuing and deepening detente and for ending the arms race, advanced by General Secretary Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. The importance of the unity and activation of all peace-loving forces in the fight against the danger of war, for peace and the security of nations was stressed. [Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 16 Jun 81 LD]

OVCHINNIKOV URGES MIDEAST PEACE CONFERENCE

LD200227 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov commentary]

[Excerpts] It seldom happens that an international event could have caused such an outburst of indignation in the world as the bandit Israeli raid on Baghdad did. How did Tel Aviv explain its action amounting to an act of international piracy? The official explanation was the following: The nuclear research facility had to be destroyed, because by having a nuclear reactor Iraq could obtain plutonium; and having plutonium it could produce an atomic bomb; and finally, having atom bombs Iraq could drop them on Israel.

Imagine what would happen to the world if the logic of the Tel Aviv madmen should over power international law. What could happen if every country would decide it had the right to attack any installation in any country on the grounds that its product could be used for military purposes? In this case Israel could become one of the targets of such an attack. Incidentally, the Arab countries have much more reason to carry out such an attack, for Israel categorically refuses to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. In contrast, Iraq is one of the signatories of that agreement and its nuclear research is conducted under the strict control of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Israeli prime minister (?once) started his career as a local terrorist. He took part in subversive acts against the British authorities in Palestine. Today this peacemaker, awarded along with President as-Sadat the Nobel Peace Prize, did not hestitate to commit a dangerous terrorist act for the sake of achieving his own political aims.

Israel used American planes to carry out an attack on Baghdad. It dropped American bombs on the Iraqi soil. Israeli pilots were trained by American instructors. This is why Israeli hawks are certain that Washington will provide them with a political coverup and with material support. Indeed, this year alone Israel has received nearly $3 billion worth of American aid. No country in the world has ever received such lavish gifts.

It is hardly surprising that the course of the [word indistinct] of tension taken by the present administration has inspired Israel to more acts of aggression. What we are dealing with is the escalation of military provocations against Lebanon and Syria. Even prior to the air raid on Baghdad, this reckless policy had brought the Middle East to the dangerous brink. Now the situation is growing even more explosive.

During the latest talks in Moscow with leaders of Jordan, Kuwait, Libya and Algeria it was stated that Israel's stepped-up aggressiveness may rekindle a military conflict in the Middle East. It would be most timely, therefore, to take joint efforts to lead the whole issue of a Middle East settlement out of the deadlock. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Arab countries express the conviction that this can be achieved if the Soviet proposal is (?carried) for the convocation of a special international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

TIMOSHKIN CONDEMNS U.S. BACKING OF ISRAEL

LD191826 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[A. Timoshkin commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Today I would like to draw your attention to the statement which U.S. President Reagan made recently at his press conference. He defines the strategic direction of U.S. Middle East policy. The U.S. President explained the core of this policy in a few words, namely that Israel, as he alleged, is the victim of constant Arab threats; therefore the United States has stood and will continue to stand by Israel and will always have special relations with it. It will also give it aid and full support.

Proceeding from this logic of the U.S. President, it seems that under no circumstances can Israel be branded as aggressor. One concludes from this same logic that Israel has a right to usurp and annex the occupied Arab territories as well as deprive the Palestinian Arab people of their national rights so as to guarantee its (?infamous) security. Washington's logic also leads one to conclude that it is Israel's right to deal so-called preventive blows to various projects, including peaceful ones, in any sovereign Arab country. One is astonished at how it is possible to call white black and the aggressor a victim of the Arabs. The U.S. representatives oppose any condemnation of Israel for its aggressive policy against its Arab neighbors, and they threaten to resort to the veto. It is understandable that this U.S. support increases the Israeli aggressors' confidence that they will not be punished for any crimes they may commit against the Arabs and for violating international norms and laws.

The United States, U.S. President Reagan said, will give its comprehensive support for Israel until the Arab countries are reconciled with it. Under what conditions should this be realized? They are the conditions of the Camp David collusion which Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo present as being the only way to establishment of so-called just and stable peace in the Middle East.

The Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center has acted as a strong incentive for the Arab world to close ranks and organize a collective defense against the aggression. At the same time, Arabs have been able to once more be convinced of the fact that the United States is openly displaying its participation in criminal aggressive Israeli actions in the Middle East. Therefore, it is natural for the Arab world to denounce the stance of the Israeli aggressor and its overseas protectors.

The Soviet Union views with full understanding the Arab countries' legitimate efforts. The Soviet Union has firmly supported and continues to support Arab efforts to achieve deep-rooted and effective solidarity in the common liberation struggle against imperialism.

REPORTAGE ON CLASHES IN IRAN, MAJLIS DEBATE

LD211354 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 21 Jun, TASS--About thirty people were killed and more than 200 wounded in the clashes which occurred in the Iranian capital in the past 24 hours between the supporters and opponents of President Bani-Sadr. According to Radio Tehran, the People's Mojahedin, the organization which supports the president, announced in leaflets distributed in Tehran the beginning of the armed struggle against the regime. The headquarters of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution Corps called over the radio on the Iranian people to rise in defence of the Islamic revolution and repulse another plot of U.S. imperialism.

The Iranian parliament today resumed the debates on the "political incompetence" of President Bani-Sadr and whether he was fit to hold this post.

Majlis Decision

LD211458 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 21 Jun, TASS--The Iranian parliament passed the decision today on the political incompetence of President Bani-Sadr. The results of the parliamentary vote will be handed over to Ayatollah Khomeyni, Iran's leader, who will take the final decision. President Bani-Sadr's whereabouts are unknown.

Khomeyni Ruling

LD221052 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 22 Jun, TASS--It has been officially announced here that the head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni has endorsed the decision of Iran's parliament to relieve A. Bani-Sadr of the presidentship of Iran.

BONDAREVSKIY ON EFFECTIVE ROLE OF IRANIAN CLERGY

NC191426 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Talk in series by Professor Bondarevskiy "Lenin and Nations of the East"]

[Excerpts] Professor Bondarevskiy writes: As I stressed in one of my past talks, the CPSU congresses have played and continue to play an important role in the lives of our country's nationalities and have greatly affected and continue to affect all international situations. These congresses enjoy a special place in the history of Soviet-Iranian relations. CPSU congresses held after the October revolution expressed constant support for the Iranian people's efforts toward the consolidation of their nation's freedom and independence and the wish of the people and nationalities of the Soviet Union for the strengthening of Soviet-Iranian relations.

This was one of the topics discussed at our party's 23d congress in 1966 as well as at the 24th congress in 1971. As we previously informed our dear listeners at the 25th CPSU Congress in 1976, no mention was made of Iran and this was a special way by which the Soviet leadership expressed dissatisfaction with the shah's imperialist policies both in the domestic and foreign fields. The 26th CPSU Congress was held in February 1981, and in his report Leonid Brezhnev discussed in detail the Iranian situation and the condition and the outlook of relations between the two countries.

In the messages sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in May 1980 to Ayatollah Khomeyni on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries and in February 1981 in relation with the second anniversary of Iran's revolution, the heartfelt wishes of the Soviet nationalities for the Iranian people were conveyed, and interest in the further strengthening of Soviet-Iranian relations was expressed.

You are quite well aware that enemies of Iran's revolution who were trying to isolate your country and to mar the friendship between the peoples of our two countries constantly claim that this friendship is apparently impossible because of the communists' negative approach to religion. In my past talks I discussed in detail Lenin's true approach to Islam and to his decrees and acts in ensuring utmost respect for the feelings, customs and religious traditions of Muslims of our country.

In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress Brezhnev said the following approach to Islam by the Communist Party and government: Many Islamic slogans could be heard in some eastern countries in the recent period. We communists respect the religious beliefs of Muslims and of people who follow other religions. The essence of the matter is: What is the objective behind a slogan? A liberation struggle can be carried out under the banner of Islam. This is proved by historic experience and recent experience. But experience also shows that reaction which starts counterrevolutionary riots also gives Islamic slogans. Therefore, it is clear that the problem is the true content of this or that movement. Iran's anti-imperialist and people's revolution is an example of how a liberation struggle can expand under the banner of Islam.

In 1872, more than 100 years ago Shi'ite clergy in Iran played an important role in abrogating the restraining concessionary agreement between imperial officials and a British banker named Reuter. By virtue of this agreement all the country's communication lines and mines would be placed under the control of British capital. Twenty years later the Iranian clergy played a decisive role in abrogating the restraining concessions granted to the British tobacco company Talbot [as heard], and this too is a determining factor proving this point. The activities of many of the Shi'ite clergy during the constitutional revolution in Iran between 1905 and 1911 and their participation in the struggles to liquidate the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in the later 40's and early 50's are also clear proofs of the soundness of Brezhnev's remarks. The world's progressive people are all quite well aware of the role played by Ayatollah Khomeyni and his closest comrades in arms in the 1979 revolution.

Our country's relations with all liberated countries were analyzed in the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th congress. Participants in the congress warmly welcomed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev when he said: Comrades! No one should doubt that in the future the CPSU will continue to work persistently toward the expansion of relations with liberated countries and toward the consolidation of the bases of world socialist unity and the national liberation movement.

Struggles for the further consolidation of Soviet-Iranian relations are also within the framework of this policy pursued by our country which has been successfully tested.

IMPORTANCE OF IRANIAN-AFGHAN TALKS REITERATED

NC201413 Moscow in Persian to Iran and Afghanistan 1630 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Last week an extremely important event took place in the life of Afghanistan, your eastern neighbor. A National Fatherland Front was formed for the first time in that country's history which has united all strata of people--workers, farmers, intellectuals and national (?forces). As the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, stressed in his speech to the founders' congress, the front's basic duty is to unite patriots and to concentrate their determination, energy and efforts toward the establishment of a common objective--the construction of a new and flourishing Afghanistan.

The participants in the founders' congress sent a message to neighboring countries in which it is stressed that the people of Afghanistan will increase their efforts toward struggles to establish a lasting peace in the region and to create favorable conditions for progress and creativity to the benefit of all nations in this region of the world. The message states: We invite nations in this region which share longlasting bonds of good neighborliness, cooperation and mutual respect with our people to cooperate for the sake of ensuring lasting peace and normalizing the region's situation. We confirm to the nations of Iran and Pakistan that we are prepared to start direct and unconditional talks with them.

This message is of pressing importance from all aspects and comes at an opportune moment. Imperialist forces, Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction do not spare any effort to prevent the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors and try to exacerbate these relations in one way or other. It has not been a long time since the shah's regime in Iran was the main tool in the imperialists' hands for fanning the flame of conflict in this region. When the Iranian people put an end to the monarchy and to imperialist domination, the United States of America and the Chinese hegemonists doubled their efforts in using Pakistani territory as their fulcrum. They set up dozens of bases on that territory where Afghan counterrevolutionary groups were trained and sent to Afghanistan for the undeclared war. At the same time imperialism and reaction are using the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, many of whom have sought refuge in Iran. It should be said that these counterrevolutionaries are acting not only against Iran's neighbor Afghanistan but increasingly against the Iranian Republic as well. Realities point to the fact that Afghan hooligans have now joined the counterrevolutionary forces that are working to reestablish the past system in your country. They are not only involved in the smuggling and sale of drugs, plunderings and hooliganism, especially in areas near the front, but they have also joined the ranks of terrorist organizations like Fars and Forqan and participate in plotting the assassinations of political figures and in subversive acts. Afghan hooligans, together with other terrorists, were involved in explosions in Iran's cities.

Even though their organizations hide their true nature with bogus Islamic titles such as Jami'at-e Eslami, it has actually been a long time now since they established close links with the CIA and with remnants of SAVAK. For instance, as we know, one of the Jamni'ate-e Eslami leaders, Rabbani, often visits Egypt and has links with the CIA. It is not without cause that the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'S described him as a U.S. mercenary.

Iran's social circles have repeatedly talked about the need to end the subversive activities of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the country and have stressed that once this is done the situation in Iran will be stabilized. But, as government spokesman Nabavi recently said at a press conference, the officials have not yet determined their stance on organizations such as the Jami'at-e Eslami. Such a policy allows the imperialists and Iran's reaction to continue to use Afghan hooligans to further their counterrevolutionary objectives. At the same time if the proposals stipulated at the end of the founders congress of Afghanistan's National Fatherland Front to the people of Iran and of other neighboring countries concerning the establishment of good-neighborly relations are implemented, a blow will be struck at counterrevolutionary forces in Iran and at their imperialist mentors, and the positions of combatant forces struggling for the peace, independence and freedom of nations in this region will be strengthened.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RAMADAN, DELEGATION'S VISIT

Husayn, Korniyenko Meet

JN181953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (INA)--Ahmad Husayn, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, met here today with Georgiy Korniyenko, Soviet first deputy foreign minister. The two sides discussed means to develop relations and step up coordination between the Iraqi and Soviet Foreign Ministries in the service of the common interests of the two countries.

Ahmad Husayn reviewed the historical roots of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Iran's aggressive policy and its illegal aspirations to expand its borders at the expense of Iraq and the Arab countries. He asserted Iran's responsibility for the war and for endangering the area. The two sides also discussed the treacherous attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations. Korniyenko reiterated the Soviet Union's stand which supports Iraq and which calls for imposing sanctions on the Zionist entity.

It is to be recalled that Ahmad Husayn is visiting Moscow as a member of the delegation of Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister.

Ramadan Receives Envoys

JN191012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with the Arab ambassadors in the Soviet Union and reviewed with them Iraq's stand on developments in the Arab and international arenas.

On Iraq's just war against the Iranian enemy, Ramadan stressed Iraq's desire to establish normal relations with Iran based on mutual respect. He underlined that Iraq has no designs against Iran and seeks only to regain its rights over its usurped land and waters. He said that Iraq cooperated frankly and seriously with all the international efforts to solve the conflict with Iran. He explained that Iran continues to consider Iraq and the Arabs gulf states as Iranian territory. He emphasized that Iraq will not relinquish its rights, usurped by Iran, no matter how long the war lasts.

On the Zionist raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations, the RCC member and first deputy prime minister said: From the beginning, the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime collaborated to strike at these installations. Iran launched several raids on them, during which scores of Iranian planes were shot down. He added that the raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations increases Iraq's determination and perserverance to forge ahead toward the acquisition of science and technology in order to enhance the Arab nation's ability to liberate Palestine.

Taha Yasin Ramadan called on the Arab ambassadors to consolidate the spirit of collective Arab actior despite the peripheral differences among their countries, in order to serve the nation's objectives.

Economic Cooperation

LD200310 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet Union and Iraq have agreed to extend their economic cooperation. This was agreed upon at a special meeting of their bilateral commission on cooperation just held in Moscow. It was decided that the Soviet Union would help Iraq to build a cement factory and a big thermal power station. The Soviet Union is also to help with the comprehensive development of one of the world's biggest oilfields, West (Qurrina).

LEBANESE REPORTS ON 'PLOT AGAINST LIBYA' CITED

LD191306 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report in A. Nikanorov "World Today" roundup under the rubric "Topical Theme": "Plot Against Libya"]

[Text] Beirut--Reports from various sources attest to the fact that the forces of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction are weaving plots against the Libyan Jamahiriyah for the purpose of overthrowing the progressive regime in this country.

Commenting on the recent meeting between the Egyptian President as-Sadat and the Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Sharm-ash-Shaykh, the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI notes that the main theme of the talks was the problem of cooperation between Cairo and Tel Aviv in the military operation which As-Sadat is preparing to undertake against Libya. In particular it was a question of the concrete military support which the Israeli Army could provide for Egyptian troops. It must be remembered that during the visit by Israeli General Sharon to Egypt a few days ago, a helicopter flight along the western borders was organized for him so as to familiarize him with the situation on the spot. These provocative actions fit in perfectly with the Reagan administration's course in relation to the national liberation forces of the Near East, which oppose the attempts by Washington to foist the notorious "Pax Americana" on this region.

The United States has resorted to a de facto severing of relations with this Arab country and the American press has reported on several occasions the "determination" of the White House to finish with the "terrorist regime of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi" either by organizing a plot in that country or with the help of armed intervention against it by the U.S. Near Eastern clients--Egypt and Israel--with support from the Pentagon. As the Arab press reports, official Cairo is exerting pressure on the Sudanese President Numayri in order to use the Sudan as an extra bridgehead for a military invasion of Libya. The Egyptian propaganda apparatus and its Sudanese yes-men have already begun to prepare public opinion for this adventurist action. By spreading stories about the imaginary desire of the Libyan leadership to create an "African empire" under its aegis and the formation of some sort of "foreign legion" in Libya to carry out this aim.

Journalistic circles of the Lebanese capital recall in this connection that Libya rejects terrorism as a means of resolving international problems. At the same time Tripoli consistently provides moral and material support for the national liberation movements of the Near East and Africa, as is evidenced by the recently adopted law on assistance to the peoples of these two regions, fighting against the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. It is precisely this, it is stressed here, which arouses the resentment and hatred of Washington and of Arab and African reaction.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD201704 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the national assembly of Peru has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. The delegation is headed by Senator Gaston Acurio Velave.

ACOSTA CORDERO HEADS PCC DELEGATION VISIT

FL191147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has begun a friendly visit to the Soviet Union accompanied by a delegation. Among the members of the delegation are Jesus Vila Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and CDR provincial coordinator in Villa Clara Province, and Juan Quiros, director of CDR international relations.

CIA REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN GRENADA COUP PLOT

LD202150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] According to reports from St George's, Grenada's security organs have discovered a counterrevolutionary plot aimed at overthrowing the progressive government of that Caribbean country. Twenty-six people were arrested. As a statement by the Grenada national agency notes, the USA's CIA stands behind the plotters.

PRAVDA DERIDES 'FAIRYTALE' ABOUT 'MERCENARIES'

LD191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 5

[S. Svitsunov "rejoinder": "Who, Then, is Uncle Chernomor?"]

[Text] Pushkin's "Tale of Czar Saltan," as is known, features 33 bogatyrs led by Uncle Chernomor who appear out of the sea "clad in effulgent armor."

Perhaps the "Russia specialists" of America's UPI agency were under the influence of this tale when they were compiling their "sensation" on the appearance of "Soviet mercenaries" from the ocean's waters on the Salvadoran shore?

Citing data from the Salvadoran Army's intelligence service, UPI reported that "approximately 15 blue-eyed, fair-haired and strangely dressed people armed with automatic rifles with optical sights have been seen in El Salvador's La Union Department. "Of course, they were Russians," UPI concludes. [quotation marks as published]

And so, following this logic, if someone is tall he is undoubtedly from the Soviet Union. If he is blue-eyed, then, of course, he is a native of Ryazan. If he is wearing strange clothes, he is a typical Russian. And it is well known that all the counters in GUM are piled high with rifles with optical sights.

As a matter of fact, the appearance of "blue-eyed" people on Salvadoran shores has not been invented. They are there: They are American military advisers. Not Ivanovs and Sidrovs but Smiths and Palmers.

The "sensation" concocted by UPI is the logical sequel to the weighty collection of similar stories called the white book on El Salvador at the U.S. State Department. Washington is endeavoring to "prove" that it is not it but Moscow, Havana, Managua, Hanoi and Addis Ababa that are carrying out military interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. And the "evidence" is provided by forgeries clumsily put together by the CIA, like the white book, and fairytales like the one told by UPI.

RADIO MOSCOW OUTLINES REBELLION STRATEGY FOR CHILE

PY190339 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2230 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Volodia Teitelboim commentary]

[Text] When Pinochet whimsically imposed a constitution aimed at guaranteeing his hold on power forever, the Chilean Communist Party issued a declaration quoting (Dimitrov) by saying that fascism is a cruel but short-lived power which will not remain in Chile forever. We have not faith in either gradualism or presidential succession. Pinochet will not leave on his own free will, he has to be expelled. That is all there is to it.

The essential thing is to deny his spurious regime any legitimacy whatsoever and to be prepared to break it apart with the help of all the people, resorting to every means of action available.

Against the entrenched fascism which plans to continue oppressing the people until the end of the twentieth century, the Communist Party advocates the so-called people's holy right to rebellion. This statement evidences a will in this regard, but this is only the first step.

Rebellion is a long path strewn with battles. It will be a combination of a great variety of different actions which will range from minute, to medium to great in every possible field.

The rebellion will be woven with violent and nonviolent actions and its main characteristic will be the refusal to accept the legitimacy of fascism and to deny it any right to existence. Less still can we accept its incredible intention to establish, for years to come, a terrorist dictatorship of a privileged group over the entire people by means of daily, pitiless and mass repression carried out by the armed forces.

Thus, rebellion is an active position. It must, let us hope, evidence itself through everyday actions against the enemy. Rebellion is also a moral stand, a commitment to never surrender before the fascist usurpers, hangmen, and torturers.

Rebellion is also a collective, organized task. It must have a leadership but its inspiration must always come from the ranks. They are the ones who must nourish the cause and establish the channels for action. The inventiveness and creative imagination of the masses will give rebellion its shape.

The people will never surrender, but there will be people who, without surrendering, will seek reconciliation or grow afraid. Our policy has no room for either surrender or reconciliation.

In instances when some will feel discouraged we will tell the people the only fair, honorable and practical means to defeat and eradicate fascism in struggle. Therefore, rebellion cannot acknowledge any legitimacy of fascism. The very idea of rebellion is part of a political, ideological, cultural, organizational, military and paramilitary process of the masses.

For a better understanding of this process we must make it clear that, being a new approach, it is just now beginning to take shape in the life and mind of the people. It flutters between the known and the unknown, between what has been done and what has to be done, between what has been achieved and what still have to be achieved, between what is known and what has yet to be learned.

We must assimilate new things without quite forgetting what we already know. This means that rebellion is something which starts in the minds of the people. It then develops, provides the missing pieces of our tactics and fills the serious historical vacuum.

Much has been said about the ways and means. There must be no mistaking ways for lines of action. One line of action can be a combination of various ways and the lines of action have no set model: They take shape amid the struggle. Rebellion is not one single way; it may resort to several ways and means, it make take any shape and follow all the paths. The alternative to rebellion is reconciliation, capitulation before the enemy. As we have said, Chile is in its first stage of learning about rebellion but the first actions have already begun to take place and there are prospects for a full-fledged rebellion of the masses at some time in the far future. This can be seen in some of the activities of the city workers, the peasants, the students, the villagers, the intellectuals, in sum, of the people.

Our duty is to thoroughly learn every means of struggle, to secure better balance of power and to develop a unity-oriented policy seeking to gain the support of an increasingly polarized society.

Fascism is the main enemy and everyone else must take our side--that is against facism. The right to rebel is part of an overall process where every political, union, student, cultural, military, propaganda acitvity should be included and intertwined. Insurrection is a higher stage: It means generalized rebellion.

Our strategic objectives have not changed and neither have our offers of alliance changed. We are, however, launching certain kinds of struggle tactics which had not been part of our efforts before and this had been a serious shortcoming. There are no hairline differences between strategy and tactics, which are just phases of the same struggle. Our tactics implement every kind of struggle to attain the strategic goal which in the current historical period is to put an end to fascism. The right to rebel advocated here is the first step of this path which will reach its crowing point with the overall uprising of the people against the main enemy in order to attain the strategic goal. This is part of our political framework, a just framework. This is our proposal for today and for tomorrow.

ARGENTINE TRADE MINISTER CITED ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD190825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Basis of Reciprocity"]

[Text] The 5th session of the Soviet-Argentine joint commission for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been held in Moscow. At the session, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, a broad exchange of views took place on questions relating to cooperation between the two countries in various spheres and the main avenues of its further development were outlined. A protocol on the results of the talks was signed. Argentina is in favor of continuing and expanding on a long-term basis bilateral trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, C. Garcia Martinez, Argentina's minister of trade and maritime interests, told a press conference here on 15 June.

The positive results in recent years of the two countries' cooperation in various spheres, including the sphere of reciprocal trade, and the scope for further developing trade ties between Argentina and the USSR were the focus of attention of the 5th session of the Soviet-Argentine joint commission for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation held in Moscow, he pointed out. The conversations and talks we have had in the USSR, the minister said, have been characterized by an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality.

SUSLOV, GORBACHEV CHAIR SUPREME SOVIET MEETINGS

LD191432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Sessions of several standing commissions of both Soviets of the USSR Supreme Soviet were held in the Kremlin today.

A joint session of the Foreign Affairs and Legislative Proposals Commissions proceeded under the chairmanship of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Politiburo member, CPSU Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union.

Under examination was the draft bill on the legal stature [pravovoye polozheniye] of foreign citizens in the USSR. The preparation of this draft is an integral part of the work being pursued by the state in connection with bringing existing legislation to correspond with the USSR Constitution, and with the publication of the code of laws.

Deputies at the session noted that the adoption of the new law will serve the consistent realization of the peace-loving political course pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet state and will reconfirm our country's striving for the development of international cooperation.

A decision was passed to approve the draft bill.

Joint sessions of the Commissions for Legislative Proposals and for Housing and Municiple Economy and Consumer Services of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet also took place today. The session was chaired by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Politburo member, CPSU Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union.

The deputies assessed the results of the discussion on a draft bill on housing legislation of the USSR and union republics. The draft bill was published in the central press in May 1980. A preparatory commission consisting of deputies has been working in the Supreme Soviet since that time examining approximately 20,000 proposals and observations submitted by workers, enterprises and organizations. They recognized that on the basis of these proposals, a draft bill and a number of corrections making clauses of this document more precise should be put forward. Today, the deputies examined the text of the corrected draft bill. The participants noted that it is directed at strengthening the guarantees of citizen's rights with regard to housing and at improving the management of the housing fund.

The deputies approved the draft bill for examination by a USSR Supreme Soviet session. The commission's inference on the draft bill was also confirmed.

Sessions of the commissions for Housing and Municipal Economy and Consumer Services of both Soviets of the USSR Supreme Soviet are now being held in the Kremlin. Under discussion is the implementation in Moldavia of the relevant decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of recommendations by standing commissions on the fulfillment of state plans relating to the construction of residential houses and of objects of everyday services and for cultural and social use.

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS HOOLIGANISM, DRUNKENNESS

LD191958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Measures for intensifying the struggle against hooliganism and drunkenness were discussed today in the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Here is what the minister of internal affairs, Army Gen N.A. Shchelokov, said:

[Begin recording] The 26th CPSU Congress set extensive tasks regarding the further perfecting of the socialist way of life and reinforcing the ideological-political, labor and moral education of the working people. An important place is taken here by an intransigent struggle against such monstrous pehnomena as drunkenness, hooliganism, and the lack of respect for the rules of Soviet communal life.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has introduced amendments and complementary clauses into the decree on strengthening the responsibility for acts of hooliganism. Those who ignore the interests of society and those around them should not forget about the strict responsibility established by the law on hooliganism. Petty hooliganism, (?continuous) swearing in public places, insulting and pestering behavior toward citizens and other similar acts and infringing upon public order and peace are punishable by a fine of up to R50, or corrective labor for up to 2 months.

Taking into account the circumstances and the personality of the delinquent, detention for up to 15 days can also be ordered. The gross violation of public order and the flagrant lack of respect towards society becomes a criminal offense which can mean the deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 1 year. Even more severe measures--deprivation of freedom for up to 5 years--are provided for by the law for aggravated hooliganism which is resistance to a representative of the authorities, to a member of the people's squads, or to a representative of the public.

Our task is to intensify everywhere the struggle for a pure atmosphere on the streets, in everyday life, at rest places, and in transportation. In this, the organs of internal affairs seek the active help of the voluntary people's squads, of the Komsomol, of the whole Soviet public. The hooligan, the rowdy, the drunkard, the user of bad language, should not darken peaceful labor and rest, and the pure atmosphere of life of the Soviet people. [end recording]

GENERAL NASIROV VIEWS BORDER GUARDS' ROLE

LD181045 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen M. Nasirov, deputy commander of the USSR KGB Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District: "On Constant Patrol"]

[Excerpt] At the 26th CPSU Congress our party, implementing the Leninist foreign policy, advanced new proposals to strengthen peace and security. However, the aggressive forces of imperialism are countering our country's peaceful course with a policy of arms race, of aggravating international tension and of increasingly sophisticated and insidious plots aimed at undermining the socialist community and intensifying interference in the internal affairs of independent states. And this requires constant vigilance from Soviet people, the strengthening of our motherland's defense capability and state security, and the safeguarding of its borders' inviolability.

Protecting the USSR's state border was and remains a necessary and extremely important condition for ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet state and a substantial factor in a favorable foreign policy atmosphere for the building of communism in our country.

This stems from the basic principles of the relations between our state and other countries, precisely formulated in the USSR Constitution. Here the question of the state border and the safeguarding of its security at the present stage has taken on still more qualitatively new significance. The inviolability of borders is acknowledged in documents of international law--in particular in the Final Act of the all-European conference on security and cooperation in Helsinki--is acknowledged as one of the main principles of relations between states. The protection and defense of state borders, which is a national task, has at the same time become an international function of the socialist community states. These factors have conditioned a further increase in the importance of the protection of the state border.

GEORGIAN OFFICIAL EXECUTED FOR TAKING BRIBES

WA180900 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 4

[GRUZINFORM Report: "Sentenced to be Shot for Taking Bribes"]

[Text] Yu. A. Kobakhidze, former executive committee chairman of the Soviet of Peoples' Deputies of the 26 Tbilisi Commissars Rayon, was declared guilty by the Board of Criminal Affairs of the republic's supreme court for the crime found under Section II, Article 189 of the Georgian SSR Criminal Code, "accepting bribes". An exceptional punishment was determined for him--the death penalty. Yu. A. Kobakhidze brazenly betrayed the confidence of his electors, flouted Soviet laws and capitalized on his position of service by taking bribes through intermediaries for "assigning" apartments. During the period from 1976-79, Yu. A. Kobakhidze received a total of R117,000 through one internediary alone. The condemned's request for mercy was denied. The sentence was carried out.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

WA191430 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

["Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on the Election of Deputy I. Lysenko to the Post of Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and the Dismissal of Deputy V.L. Filonenko From These Duties"]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic resolves:

1. To elect Deputy Lysenko, Ivan Petrovich to the post of deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

2. To relieve Deputy Filonenko, Viktor Lazarevich from the duties of deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

[Signed] Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, A. Vatchenko; secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, Ya. Kolotukha. Kiev, 5 June 1981

ESTONIAN IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE ENDS 6 JUNE

LD191425 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Ideological Work--To a New Standard"]

[Text] A wide range of questions of improving ideological work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the materials of the recent all-union conference-seminar of ideological workers were discussed by the participants in the republican conference-seminar of the ideological aktiv which ended in Tallinn on 6 June.

On the final day of the conference-seminar's work it was addressed by secretaries and chiefs of propaganda and agitation sections of party gorkoms and raykoms, who shared the experience accumulated by their party organizations in work to provide ideological backup for the resolution of the economic and social tasks set by the 26th CPSU congress. The speeches devoted great attention to the coordination of ideological work and the problems of further improving ideological, political, labor and moral education in labor collectives, educational institutions and places of residence, ensuring differentiation in educational work with different population categories, particularly young people, improving political and economic studies, oral political agitation and propaganda, the activity of the press, television and radio, and so forth.

The conference-seminar was addressed by S. Mostovoy, instructor on the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda department.

The results of the work were summed up by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, in a concluding speech.

LENINGRAD IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE COMPLETES WORK

LD191013 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Closure of Zonal Seminar-Conference"]

[Text] Ways of further increasing the quality and efficiency of ideological, political and educational work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions have been examined at the zonal seminar-conference of ideological workers held in Leningrad. Its participants--chiefs of obkom propaganda and agitation sections, secretaries of northwestern CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, Soviet Army and Navy political workers, scientists, the propaganda aktiv and journalists--listened to reports and lectures on urgent issues of domestic and international life and of the working people's communist education and analyzed party organizations' activity to provide ideological backing for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks and increase the masses' political and labor activity. There was an exchange of work experience and briefings on the Leningrad city and oblast party committees' activity.

Participating in the seminar's work were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, N.Ya. Suslov and V.G. Zakharov, Leningradskiy Obkom secretaries and T.I. Zhdanova, Leningrad Gorkom secretary.

The lectures "Tasks of People's Education in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," "On Further Enhancing the Ideological Standard and Efficiency of City and Regional Newspapers" and "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening Socialist Legality and Law and Order and on Stepping Up the Struggle Against Everything Which Hinders the Molding of the New Person" were delivered by N.S. Yegorov, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, V.V. Chikin, first deputy chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, respectively, on the final day of the seminar yesterday.

Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda department, spoke at the close of the seminar-conference.

The participants in the seminar assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that ideological workers would educate working people even more purposefully and persistently in the spirit of communism, Soviet patriotism and implacability toward bourgeois ideology and would make every effort to carry out the 26th party congress' decisions.

ASHKHABAD SEMINAR EXAMINES IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

LD191125 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "For Effectiveness of Ideological Work"]

[Text] The achievements of the Soviet country in molding the new person and developing science, culture and public education are great and widely known throughout the world. Rich experience of agitprop work has been accumulated.

The significance of the 26th CPSU Congress and the wisdom of its propositions and conclusions consist not only in the fact that it answered the most urgent questions in the modern life of socialist society but also in the fact that it indicated ways to resolve them. A very important feature of developed socialism is the increasing role and significance of the ideological sphere in society's vital activity.

The main directions of further increasing the effectiveness of ideological work and improving its forms and methods were defined by the CPSU Central Committee in the resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which represents a long-term program. It is a question of reorganizing many sectors and spheres of ideological work, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress and expressed the essence of this reorganization as follows: It is necessary to try to ensure that the content of ideological work becomes more topical and the forms accord with the Soviet people's modern needs and requirements.

Expressing profound gratitude to ideological workers for their useful work, the 26th party congress put forward a number of new propositions: on improving mass political work with regard to the Soviet people's modern needs and requirements, on overcoming formalism in political education and on increasing the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation.

The 26th CPSU Congress set ideological workers a task of tremendous importance--to use diverse agitprop means to actively influence all Soviet people to be profoundly aware that the impressive program of economic and social transformations in the 11th 5-Year Plan is a matter for their hands and minds and depends on everyone's labor contribution and on a conscientious and truly proprietorial attitude to the assigned task. It is the lofty purpose of propaganda and agitation to foster a conscientious attitude to work and to mold the person--the creator and zealous, solicitous master of his country.

The exceptional importance of this work sector was noted at the all-union seminar-conference of ideological workers held by the CPSU Central Committee.

A 3-day seminar-conference of the republic's ideological workers opened in Ashkhabad 8 June. Obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, chiefs of obkom agitprop and science and educational institutions sections, oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom deputy chairmen, oblispolkom department chiefs, editors of republic, oblast, city and rayon newspapers and journals, leaders of the republic's ministries, departments and creative unions and organizations, leaders and secretaries of the party committees of VUZes and of a number of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, kolkhoz deputy chairmen for culture and executives of the apparatus of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers were invited to participate in its work.

The report "Ways To Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education Work in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions" was delivered by M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

The plenary session also heard the following reports: "Urgent Questions of the Party's Agrarian Policy in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization" by M.A. Charyyev, secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; "The Intensification of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and Tasks in the Sphere of Counterpropaganda" by A.S. Boyko, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR KGB; "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Country's Defense Capability" by V.S. Rodin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District Political Directorate; on the subject "The 26th CPSU Congress, the 22d Turkmen CP Congress and the Tasks of Improving the Ideological, Political, Labor and Moral Education of Pupils and Student Youth" by M. Aliyeva, Turkmen SSR minister of education, S.N. Muradov, Turkmen SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and N. Bayramsakhatov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and "The Tasks of Cultural Building in the Republic" by A. Mamiliyev, Turkmen SSR minister of culture.

The seminar-conference is continuing its work.

Participating in the work of the seminar-conference are P. Annaorazov, N.V. Kakarkin, G.S. Mishchenko and B. Yazkuliyev, members of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau; O.I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau; and R.A. Bazarova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

TADZHIKISTAN HOLDS IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

WA2200681 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHISKISTANA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report: "Seminar-Conference of Ideological Workers"]

[Text] The proceedings of the seminar-conference for ideological workers of the republic began on 10 June in the Great Hall of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee.

Opening his introductory speech, D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, emphasized that the efforts of the party, the soviets, the economic organizations, and all ideological cadres should be directed toward the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, guaranteeing the absolute fulfillment of the plans and obligations for 1981 in all branches of the economy. He wished the myriad armies of ideological workers in the republic fruitful labors and great success in the communist education of the masses.

G.B. Bobosadykova, secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, delivered a speech, "The Way for the Greatest Increase in the Quality and Effectiveness for Political Education Work in Light of the Directives of the 26th Congress of the CPSU as Indicated by L.I. Brezhnev."

A.D. Dadabayev, secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, delivered a speech entitled "The 26th Congress of the CPSU and the Problems of the Republic's Party Organization in the Fields of Industry and Construction."

The theme of the speech delivered by A.N. Maksumov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers was "Current Questions of the Party's Agrarian Policy in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU."

J.F. Dedov, director of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department; Ye. J. Perventsev, chairman of the Tadzhik KGB; and M.S. Asimov, president of the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences delivered speeches on several aspects of the party's organizational work in light of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, about the ideological struggle in the world arena, and about the status and perspectives for the development of the sciences.

Participants at the seminar-conference, including secretaries and directors of agitation and propaganda departments of obkom, gorkom, and raykom levels of the party, deputy chairmen of ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon councils of people's deputies, and directors of republic ministries and ideological institutions, examined the larger field of questions concerning the fullest perfecting of ideological work. Officials of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, leaders of ministries and departments, and CPSU Central Committee lecturers are presenting papers.

The program provides an acquaintance with ideological practical work and meetings with leaders of unions of creative workers and ideological organizations.

On 11 June the seminar-conference continues its work. M.V. Gramov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Department, will participate in the session.

REPORTAGE ON BELORUSSIAN SSR IDEOLOGY SEMINAR

Start of Minsk Seminar

LD191107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent I. Novikov report under the general headline "Seminar-Conferences"]

[Text] Minsk, 9 Jun--A republic seminar-conference of ideological workers has begun work here. Those taking part will examine ways of improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education work in the light of the aims of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. The seminar was opened with an introductory speech by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Kiselev at Seminar Opening

LD191109 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "To Raise the Quality and Efficiency of Ideological, Political and Educational Work"]

[Text] Questions connected with the practical fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions and guidelines on ideological questions set out in the congress report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are being discussed at the republic seminar-conference of ideological workers which opened in Minsk on 9 June.

T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered the seminar-conference's opening address.

Invited to the seminar-conference are secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, chiefs of party obkom ideological sections, secretaries of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol obkoms, deputy chairmen and leaders of departments and administrations of oblispolkoms, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and of trade union organs, the press, television and radio and of the republic's creative unions, political workers of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, VUZ rectors and executives of the apparatus of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

The report "Ways of Raising the Quality and Efficiency of Ideological, Political and Educational Work in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions" was delivered by Belorussian CP Central Committee Secretary A.T. Kuzmin.

M.G. Minkevich, Belorussian SSR minister of education, N.M. Meshkov, Belorussian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and V.L. Verkhovetrs, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, spoke on the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress demands in the spheres of the people's education, higher education and the training of cadres in the mass professions. Minskiy Obkom Secretary A.I. Zhilskiy and Grodnenskiy Obkom Secretary Ye.Ye. Yemelyanova described experience of studying the CPSU Central Committee report of the 26th party congress and other congress documents and improving ideological work.

In the afternoon groups of participants in the seminar-conference visited the V.I. Lenin Belorussian State University, the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute, the Minsk city vocational and technical colleges 52 and 40 and secondary schools Nos 6 and 111 and the Oktyabrskiy science and production combine, where they studied the experience of work in the people's education and higher school institutions.

Participating in the seminar-conference's work are P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Comrades N.I. Dementey, Yu.B. Kolokolov, N.N. Polozov, L.S. Firsanov, I.F. Yakushev and N.L. Snezhkova.

The seminar-conference continues its work today.

Second Day Proceedings

LD191111 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] BELTA--Yesterday the seminar-conference of the republic's ideological workers continued its work. At the morning session L.S. Firsanov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered a report on party economic policy in the industrial sphere. Army Gen Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, discussed in his speech the tasks in young people's military and patriotic education arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

"The 26th CPSU Congress and the World Communist Movement" was the theme of the lecture by A.D. Shutov, lecturer from the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. E.I. Lisavtsev, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department spoke on urgent issues of atheist education.

Yu.M. Mikhnevich, Belorussian SSR culture minister, and V.V. Matveyev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Cinematography, described the further development of cultural enlightenment work and cinematography in the republic.

V.I. Boris, secretary of the Brestskiy Obkom and I.A. Naumchik, secretary of the Vitebskiy Obkom, shared their experience of studying the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and 26th CPSU Congress documents and of improving ideological work.

During the afternoon the seminar-conference participants formed sections to study the work experience of cultural enlightenment institutions. Some of them visited the Belarusfilm movie studio, and others familiarized themselves with the work of the Minsk motor vehicle plant palace of culture and technology and the Gastello Kolkhoz social and cultural complex in Sennitsa Village. The exhibition of works by amateur artists and masters of the decorative applied arts at the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions Palace of Culture and the exhibits of the ethnographic museum in Raubichi interested them greatly. Groups of participants visited the Belorussian State Museum and also the Palace of Art, where they saw the works of Belorussian artists at the exhibition dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The seminar-conference of ideological workers will continue its work today.

Third Day Speakers

LD191113 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] BELTA--The republic seminar-conference of ideological workers continued work on 11 June.

Belorussian CP Central Committee Secretary N.I. Dementey devoted his report to urgent questions of agrarian policy. Belorussian CP Central Committee Secretary Yu. B. Kolokolov delivered a report on ways of further improving capital construction. The theme of the report of S.A. Pilotovich, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, was "The 26th CPSU Congress on Further Raising the Soviet People's Well-Being."

V.M. Sikorskiy, corresponding member of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, spoke on the creative contribution of the 26th CPSU Congress to the formulation and practices of scientific communism. V.I. Pletnikov, lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, dealt with urgent questions of the ideological struggle in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

A.S. Makhnach, vice president of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, spoke on ways of further increasing the efficiency of scientific research and of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy. The next speaker, Belorussian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs G.N. Zhabitskiy, described the work of the republic's administrative organs and public to prevent violations of the law and to strengthen law and order.

In the afternoon the sections met to exchange experience of ideological work.

The seminar-conference is continuing its work.

Seminar Ends 12 Jun

LD191115 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] BELTA--On 12 June the participants in the republic seminar-conference of ideological workers visited the Integral and computer hardware production associations and the tractor, automobile, bearing and S.M. Kirov machine-building plants in Minsk. They familiarized themselves with the practice of the party committees' work to administer the ideological education process in labor collectives and visited enterprise shops.

At the plenary session there was an exchange of experience on ways of increasing the quality and efficiency of ideological, political and educational work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. M.I. Delets, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, spoke on the development of book publishing and printing in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. G.N. Buravkin, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, devoted his speech to questions of further developing and improving television and radio broadcasting in light of the 26th party congress demands.

The ideological workers were addressed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. During his stay in the republic he familiarized himself with the experience of ideological work among the party organizations of Grodnenskaya Oblast and Minsk city.

Comrades T. Ya. Kiselev, N.I. Dementey, Yu. B. Kolokov, A.T. Kuzmin, N.N. Polozov, L.S. Firsanov, I.F. Yakushev and N.L. Snezhkova participated in the seminar-conference's work.

The seminar-conference has finished work.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET OPENS SESSION 11 JUN

LD191511 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS "Information Report"]

[Excerpts] On 11 June the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, met for its regular, third session. Present in the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet sessions hall were representatives of the republic's highest organ of state power and also guests of the session--leading workers of party, soviet and economic organs, foremost production workers and figures of science and culture. In the boxes were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan; B. Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, G.M. Voskanyan, K.A. Gambaryan, K.L. Dallakyan, L.N. Nersesyan, S.M. Petrosyan, L.S. Shustko, M.B. Arzumanyan, D.A. Arutyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, M.O. Muradyan, L.G. Saakyan, V.A. Turyan, M.A. Yuzbashyan and N.R. Gromyko, executive of the CPSU Central Committee.

S. Kh. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputy Chairmen M.I. Maslov, M.A. Mstoyan and N.P. Stepanyan took their seats at the Presidium table.

S. Kh. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, declared the session open. At his suggestion the people present stood to honor the memory of the deputies who have died since the previous session--L.S. Alaverdyan, M.B. Bayramov and A.G. Beknazaryan.

Deputy M.B. Arzumanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission (Abovyanskiy Rayon's Aramusskiy electoral okrug), took the floor. Reporting the results of a check on the powers of the three newly elected Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies for the Barekamutyan and Vshtuni electoral okrugs of the city of Yerevan and for Vardenisskiy Rayon's Shishkayanskiy electoral okrug, replacing those who are no longer on the Supreme Soviet, he submitted for discussion by the Supreme Soviet the commission's proposal to recognize the powers of the newly elected deputies Andronik Gevondovich Iosifyan (No 44 Barekamutyan electoral okrug of Yerevan city), Albert Ayrapetovich Daniyelyan (No 74 Vshtuni electoral okrug of Yerevan city) and Eduard Asaturovich Aykazyan (No 336 Shishkayanskiy electoral okrug of Vardenisskiy Rayon).

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision to recognize the powers of the newly elected deputies.

The following agenda for the session was approved:

1. On the tasks of Armenian SSR soviets stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. On progress in fulfilling the Armenian SSR law "On the State Plan of the Armenian SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981" in the sphere of trade and consumer services for the population.

3. Report by the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission and the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Health, Social Security and Physical Culture Commission on the work they are doing.

4. On the approval of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet proceeded to discuss the first item on the agenda.

The report "On the Tasks of Armenian SSR Soviets Stemming From the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions and the Instructions and Conclusions Contained in the Speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" was delivered by B. Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (Echmiadzinskiy Rayon's Parakarskiy electoral okrug).

A debate developed on the report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on the question discussed.

The deputies then embarked on a discussion of the question "On Progress in Fulfilling the Armenian SSR Law 'On the State Plan of the Armenian SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981' in the Sphere of Trade and Consumer Services for the Population." Reports were delivered by Deputy S.R. Safaryan, Armenian SSR minister of trade (Karutsokhneri electoral okrug in Yerevan city); (Deputy E.V. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Aykoop Board (Martuninskiy Rayon's Martuninskiy electoral okrug); Deputy S.A. Tumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of consumer services for the population (Atarbekyanskiy electoral okrug in Echmiadzin city).

The third session of the Armenian SSR Suprmem Soviet, 10th Convocation, will continue its work 12 June.

KIRGIZIA: OSHSKIY OBKOM PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

LD191123 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] KIRTAG--An Oshskiy Obkom plenum was held 8 June. The plenum discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in the light of the Kiev and Tbilisi speeches made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The report on this question was delivered by R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom.

The plenum considered organizational questions.

The plenum released V.A. Makarenko from his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of Oshskiy Obkom in connection with his election as second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected R.S. Kulmatov first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom.

V.K. Kandakov was elected second secretary of Oshskiy Obkom, and D.B. Amanbayev obkom secretary.

The plenum was addressed by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

CSA REPORTS ON STATUS OF NATION'S COMBINES

LD192322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] More than 81 percent of the pool of combines are now ready for work on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This was reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists, commenting at our request on this figure, say that on the whole preparation of harvesting machinery is going ahead at full speed. However, the 20 percent of unrepaired combines amount to almost 150,000 machines. Concern is being caused by the fact that a fair number of units needing repair are at kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the harvest has already begun or is due to begin very soon. For example, there is a considerable amount of machinery which needs to be prepared in time on Kuban farms. A large amount of repair work still remains to be done on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central Chernozem Region.

Many combines also need repair in Turkmenia, where reaping has already begun. Exemplary repair work has been done on the farms of the Crimea, Altayskiy Kray and Kirgizia, which initiated the all-union competition for successful machinery preparation.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 19-20 JUN

LD210114 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-20 Jun. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 June

Mowing of winter wheat has started in the North Caucasus. In the hilly and foothill regions of the Chechen-Ingushskaya, ASSR farmers have begun the grain harvest. Grain growers in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR plan to gather a record grain harvest--around 600,000 tons. The Krasnodarskiy, Donetskaya and Stavropolskiy areas are on the threshold of the harvest. In some places in Krasnodarskiy Kray, barley is being cut. In the Ukraine 80,000 grain combines, over 90 percent of the total, are all ready for the harvest. Haymaking is gathering momentum throughout the USSR and only some northern oblasts of the RSFSR have not yet embarked on it. In the Ukraine, where many farms have already completed the first cut, the movement is growing to increase the production and sale to the state of livestock produce. The farmers of Kazakhstan have much work to do in the fodder fields and harvesting of sown and natural grasses is now beginning. These grasses occupy about 3 million hectares in the republic. (0400 GMT)

20 June

A report from Rostovskaya Oblast says that more than 3 million hectares in the Donetskaya area is sown to grain. Crops are not of equal quality. Barley has grown stunted and in several places is weedy. This will make harvesting more difficult. Good work is being done in the preparation of the harvest machinery. Hundreds of cultivators are at work in Turkmenia. Cotton has developed slowly because of unfavorable weather, so (?extra) fertilizer is being applied. On the early sowing areas, cotton has already reached the budding stage. In the south, the barley has been harvested and the combines have moved to the wheatfields. Showers, hail and strong winds have flattened the crop in many places. (0100 GMT)

Farms in Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts have begun making haylage with an enhanced sugar content which can be kept for longer than usual. They are using a micro-biological preservative containing bacteria that control the microbiological processes of the haylage and guarantee that it can be kept for a long time. (0600 GMT)

The first 100,000 tons of grain of the new harvest have reached the grain reception points in Uzbekistan. This is considerably more than for the same time last year. Specialists note the good quality of the grain. (0700 GMT)

The spell of dry, hot weather which Krymskaya Oblast has been experiencing during the last few days has accelrated the ripening of grain crops. Mass reaping of barley started here today. Winter barley and wheat are to be harvested from over 500,000 hectares here. (1000 GMT)

Fodder procurement is running ahead of schedule in Rostovskaya Oblast; 350,000 tons of hay have already been put into storage on farms. This is one-quarter of the annual requirement. (1500 GMT)

In Turkmenia, the harvesting of cereals is nearing completion. (1750 GMT)

Harvesting and threshing of eared grain crops has started in southern Kazakhstan and the southern Ukriane as well as Central Asia. Krymskaya Oblast, which is harvesting barley, is using the watch method, by which the combines can work 20-22 hours per day. (2005 GMT)

Following the machine operators in the Central Asian republics, harvesting and threshing of early cereals has started in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan and the south of the Ukraine. (2300 GMT)

EXPLOITATION OF POTENTIAL FODDER SOURCES URGED

LD191127 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Fodder Is the Basis of Livestock Raising"]

[Text] The food program being elaborated by decision of the 26th CPSU Congress devotes special attention to increasing production of livestock products. In the RSFSR as a whole it is planned to produce 3.4-8.7 million tons of meat (carcass weight) a year--which is half the country's total meat production--and 50-52 millions tons of milk.

These tasks are unprecedented both in scale and in significance. Success will depend above all on the fodder base--the foundation of livestock raising. The strenghening of it is a key task. "On this plane," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out recently at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi, "the current 5-year plan is to a considerable extent to be a 5-year plan of fodder."

So far this task is being resolved poorly. There are oblasts, krays and autonomous republics where farms' fodder requirements are not met by one-third or even by one-half. In Pskovskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts production of coarse and succulent fodder fell during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Yet the cattle population is growing. The same thing happened in the Kabordino-Balkarskaya ASSR and the Mariyskaya ASSR. Owing to feeding the animals badly, these autonomous republics failed to give the state 39,000 tons of meat and 29,000 tons of milk.

The fodder shortage sharply limits a production increase everywhere. Therefore the parmount taks is to eliminate it. It is a question not only of quantity but also of quality, and at the same time also a question of management policy. What fodder it is necessary to have, how much and in what range--everything must be strictly determined with regard to the structure and size of the herd and the fulfillment of the plans for production of the prescribed range of products. "Certain leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons and also oblasts," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "resolve the fodder problem in a one-sided manner, only by increasing consumption of grain for fodder purposes, while others do so still more simply: They systematically make requests for fodder to be allocated from state resources."

Such requests are frequently made by the leaders of Orloskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts, the Chuvashskaya ASSR and others, although the potential for increasing production of their own fodder and fully supplying farms with it exists everywhere.

Parasitical sentiments are tenacious and persist where people are not accustomed to analyzing what has been achieved comprehensively and in depth, to being exacting toward shortcomings or to directing efforts toward utilizing all existing potential.

Ways to strengthen the fodder base on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are clearly defined in the basic guidelines adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Fodder production must be of a specialized sector nature and be developed comprehensively. Only on this condition is it possible to create a reliable and balanced fodder base of livestock raising. It is important to concentrate efforts on resolving the problem of vegetable protein. The shortage of it in fodder sharply reduces livestock productivity. Now that the need for bread grain is being met in full, the proportion of fodder grain in the gross grain yield can be increased without harm. At the same time it is necessary to increase intensively production of coarse and succulent fodder--which will make it possible to reduce total grain consumption in livestock raising.

These requirements lie at the basis of the fodder production program for the 11th 5-Year Plan. On RSFSR farms it is planned to increase hay procurements by 64 percent, to double root crop procurements, to considerably extend sowings of high-protein crops such as peas, soybeans, lupines, vetch and others and to increase their yields per hectare.

Well-substantiated and precisely calculated plans for strengthening the fodder base have been drawn up by Leningradskaya, Voronezhskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts. Supporting the Cherkasskaya Oblast farmers' initiative, rural working people have weighed their potential in a proprietorial manner and found considerable reserves. Many Novosibirskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes will produce this year alone 35 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock. They have set up specialized fodder production shops and are introducing a job-contract-plus-bonus wage payment system in fodder-producing links. All this has enabled livestock raisers to adopt higher pledges. It is planned to produce and sell to the state thousands of tons of meat, milk and wool in addition to the plan.

In the 5-year fodder production program it is important to take into account both progressive experience--in order to mobilize all resources by relying on it--and the shortcomings, an analysis of which will help to avoid mistakes and to find more rational ways to resolve the task. For farms in the Bashkirskaya ASSR, for example, it is very important to raise the level of fodder nutritiousness. A step forward has been taken in this direction, but the shortage of vegetable protein on kolkhozes and sovkhozes still stands at tens of thousands of tons. The yield of all fodder crops is low and it is essentially not growing in comparison with the first year of the last 5-year plan. Party organizations are now directing economic cadres toward resolving, above all, precisely these questions. This year more attention has been devoted to protein crops. But substantial shortcomings are still not being eliminated everywhere. Fields have been sown, but there are still very few pulse crops in the fodder structure in a number of rayons. This means that the shortage of protein will once again be felt on farms.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan special significance is attached to increasing the productivity of RSFSR fodder fields. They are immense: some 37 million hectares of arable land alone and more than 83 million hectares of natural hayfields and pastures. But it is necessary to increase yields per hectare. Many rayons obtain only 7 quintals of dry hay per hectare--one half or one-third of what this land could produce. In recent years the productivity of arable land occupied by fodder crops has hardly grown at all in a number of oblasts, while some have been obtaining even less fodder root crops, corn for silage and hay per hectare.

The productivity of natural hayfields and pastures must be maintained constantly at a high level. Specialists and leaders are succeeding in this on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

However, there are many examples of a different sort, where meadows are overgrown with shrub and scrub, covered with tussocks and lose their economic value. There are many such tracts in Novgordoskaya, Kalininskaya and other oblasts. A lot of the blame here lies with organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Non-Chernozem Zone Main Administration of Water Resources Construction, which are still carrying out work badly on the improvement of natural fodder fields. They fail every year to fulfill the palns for the fundamental improvement of hayfields and the creation of cultivated pastures. But the land demands urgent measures to improve it. Suffice it to say that only 56 percent of hayfields are suitable for machine harvesting and even less in the Non-Chernozem Zone--35 percent. It is a surprising fact that certain leaders of these organizations are making attempts to take on as small a volume of work as possible in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the fundamental improvement of hayfields and the creation of cultivated pastures.

This is the result of a narrow departmental approach to resolving a statewide task.

Fodder storage is a fundamental question. It is possible to grow a splendid harvest and procure sufficient hay, cured hay and root crops but leave livestock with meager rations if concern is not shown for preserving all the fodder. In Ryazanskaya Oblast, for example, the availability of capital buildings for the storage of silage and cured hay on kolkhozes and sovkhozes stands at less than 50 percent. For root crops it is 1.5 percent, and there are virtually no stores for hay. All this results in large losses of fodder and a deterioration in its quality. In certain oblasts, such as Ivanovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts, 60-70 percent of the hay is substandard. What weight increases and milk yields can be expected there!

This year it is planned to construct and commission silage and cured hay capacities totaling 34 million cubic meters and stores for 4.2 million tons of hay, 2.3 million tons of root crops and an equal quantity of fodder grain. However, the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the All-Russian Association of Interkolkhoz Construction Organizations are essentially failing to meet the target for the preparation of stores. In the first quarter the plan for the commission of these structures was fulfilled by less than 1 percent.

The prospects for the development of fodder production demand the earnest strengthening of its material and technical base, the broad introduction of progressive technologies in the sector and the organization of seed growing. At present, unfortunately, a very significant amount of hay is baled, little is prepared by the method of active ventilation, and poor use is made of chemical preservatives and effective methods of enriching fodder. In many oblasts grass seed growing is in a state of neglect.

Resolving these questions persistently and purposefully right now means ensuring the successful development of the fodder base in all subsequent years of the 5-year plan.

Tens of thousands of machines are now working in the fields and meadows. A vast army of machine operators is harvesting grass, preparing vitamin meal, laying down cured hay and silage and tending crops. Competing for the successful fulfillment of their adopted pledges, rural workers are living with one thought in mind: to work so that everyone in his sector makes a worthy contribution to implementing the food program.

DOCKING OF COSMOS-1267 WITH SALYUT-6 REPORTED

LD191112 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun, TASS--At ten o'clock 52 minutes of Moscow time today Soviet artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1267 has been docked with the orbital research station Salyut-6, which is now in automatic flight.

The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1267, which was put into a near-earth orbit on April 25, 1981, is designed to test systems and elements of the design of future spacecraft and for training in the methods of assembly of orbital complexes of a big size and weight. Over the past period the efficiency of the equipment of the satellite was tested in various independent flight conditions, including in mid-course correction of the satellite and other dynamic operations.

According to the measurements of trajectory, the orbital parameters of the Salyut-6--Cosmos-1267 are:

--Maximum distance from the earth's surface--377 km,

--Minimum distance from the earth's surface--335 km,

--Period of revolution--91.4 minutes,

--Inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the station and satellite are functioning normally. The information coming to the Mission Control Centre is processed and studied.

UNMANNED RESEARCH SATELLITES LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

Cosmos-1277

LD171912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1521 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (TASS)--A routine artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1277 was launched today in the USSR. Scientific apparatus has been installed on board the satellite, intended for continuing space research. The satellite has an initial period of rotation of 90.3 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth's surface is 393 km; the minimum distance from the earth's surface is 216 km; the inclination of orbit is 70.4 degrees. The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

Cosmos-1278

LD200620 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun, TASS--The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1278 on June 19 to continue the study of outer space.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 12 hours 6 minutes. Maximum distance from the earth's surface is 40,165 km, minimum distance--614 km. The inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.